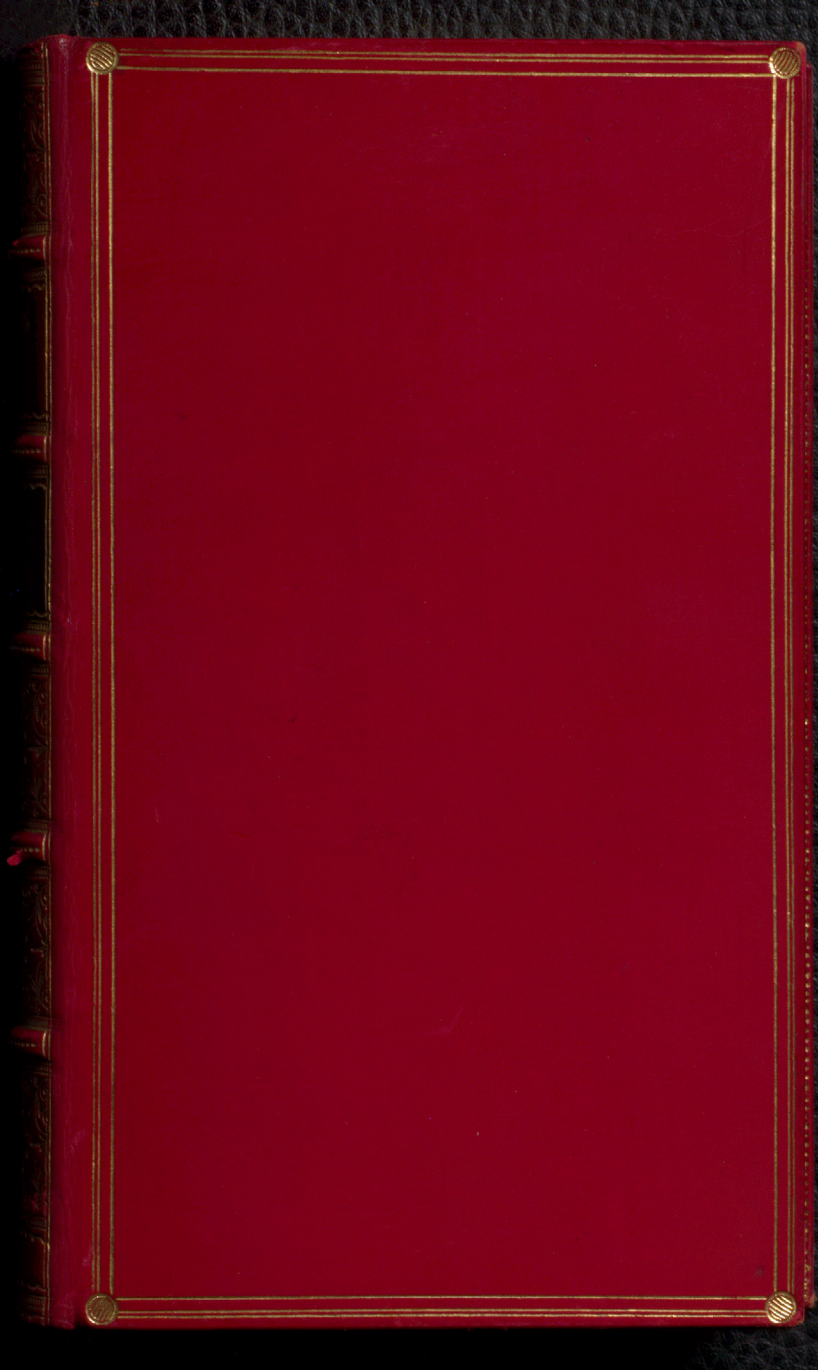
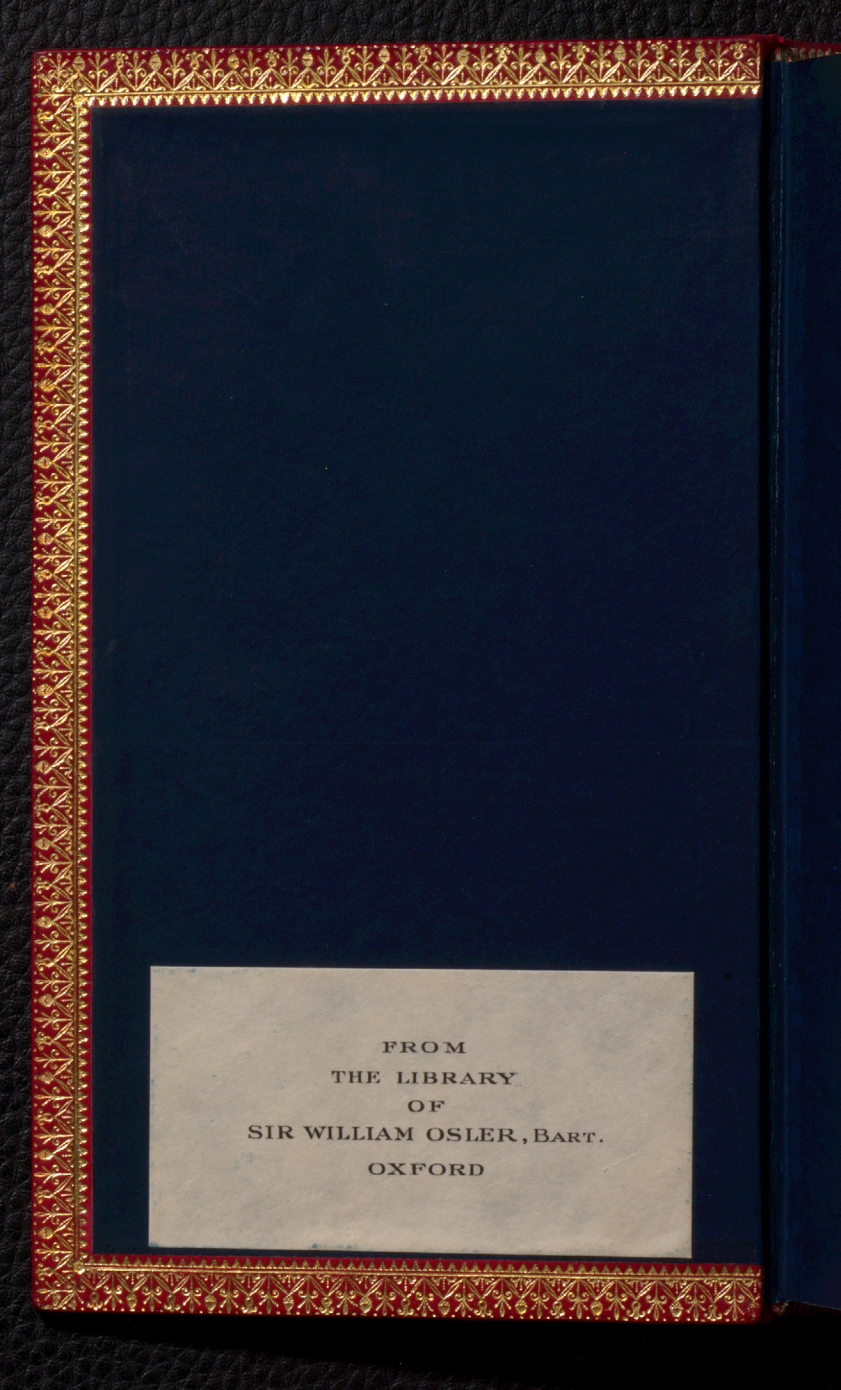
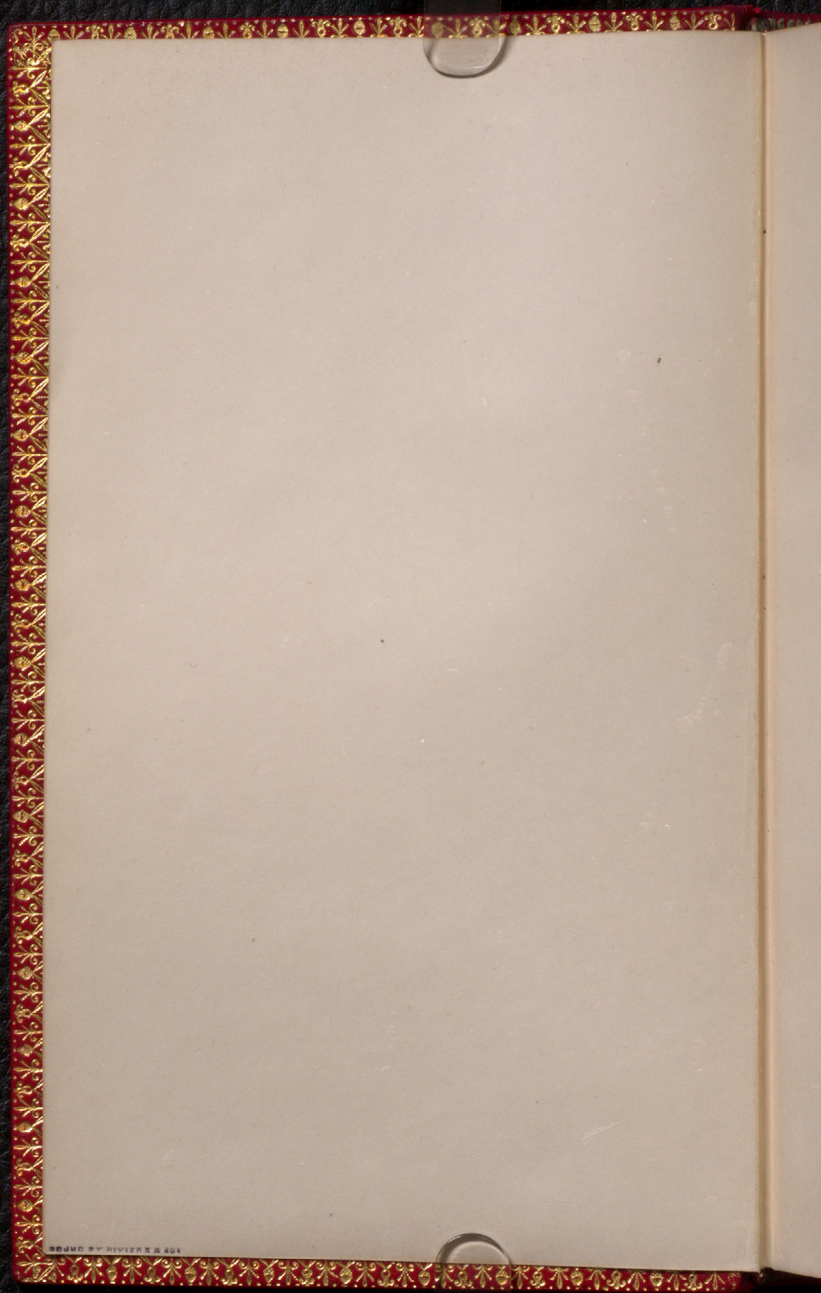


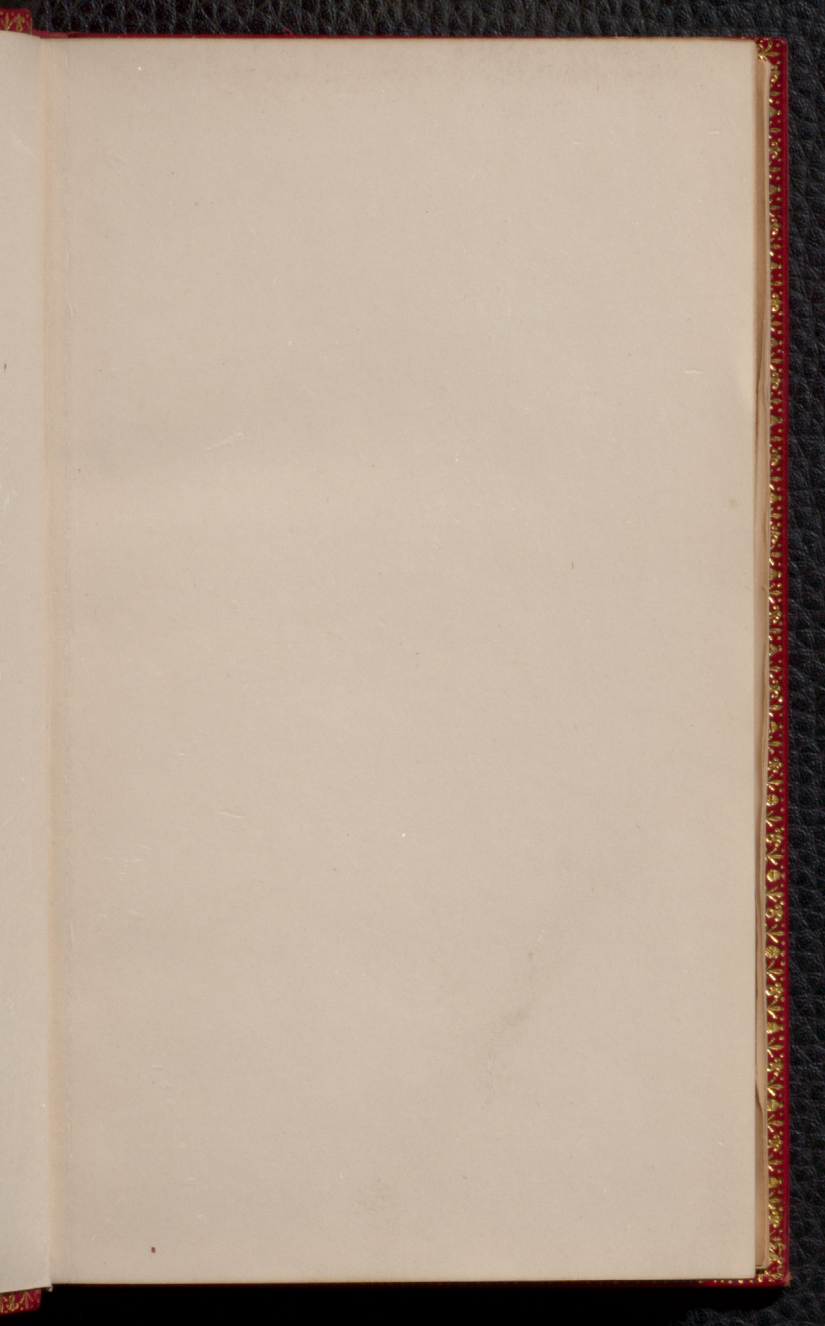


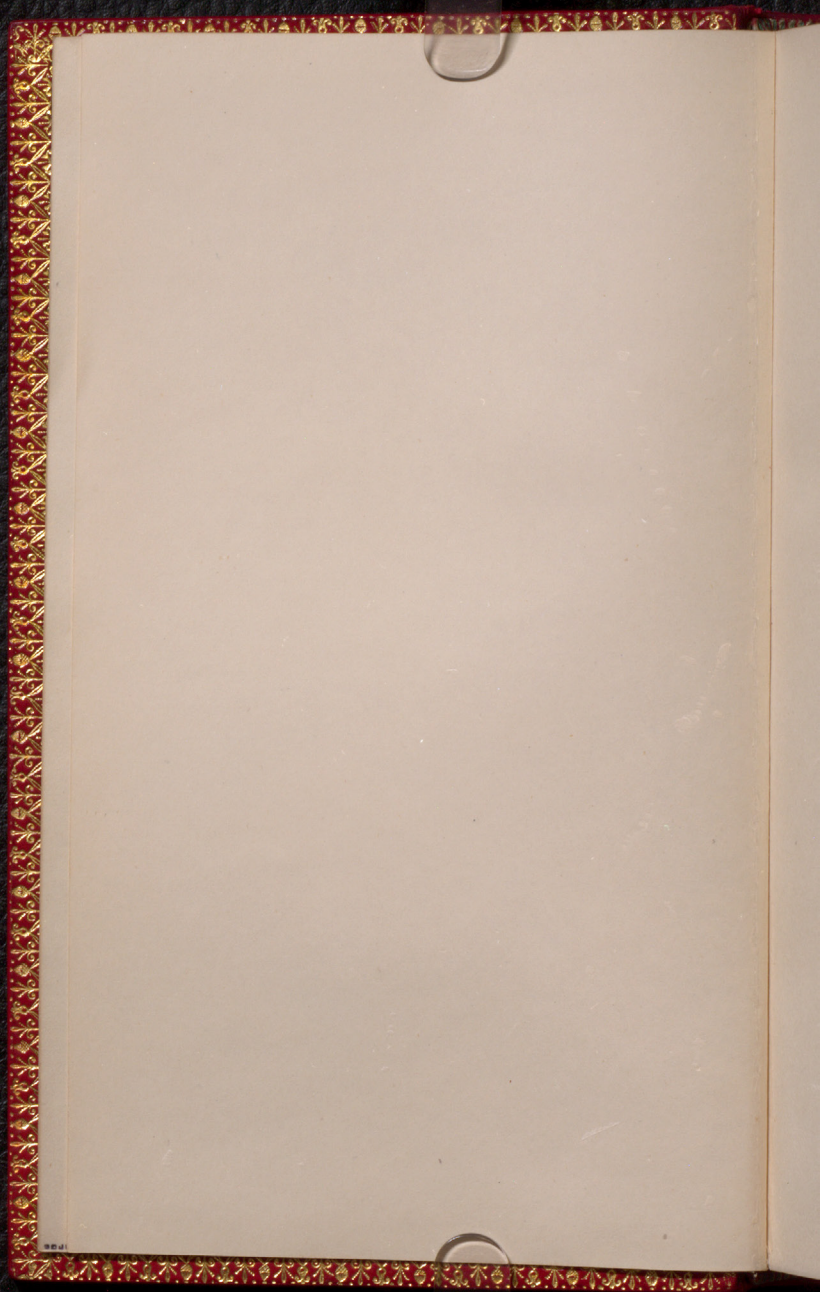


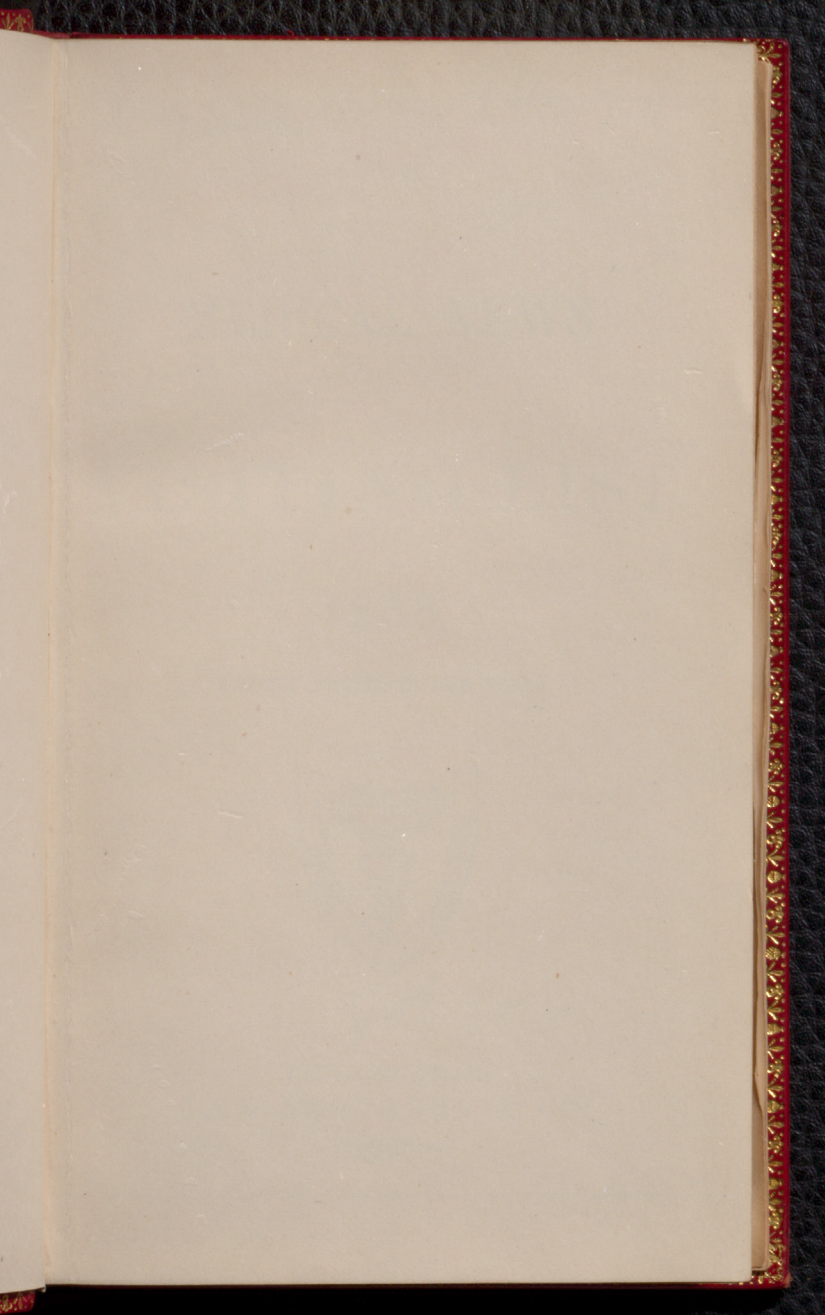
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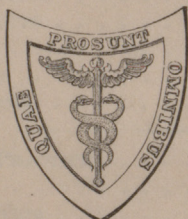
THE

MEDICAL NEWS

VISITING-LIST.

1888.

THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.



Vol IV

PHILADELPHIA:

LEA BROTHERS & CO.

1887.

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WESTCOTT & THOMSON,
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Philada.

WILLIAM J. DORNAN,
Printer, Philada.

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PREFACE.

THIS Visiting List has been arranged so as to include a number of desirable features, some of which are now to be found scattered about in a variety of similar books, others of which are here presented for the first time. A visiting list should not be expected to contain a treatise on the practice of medicine. It should, however, furnish brief memoranda which may be useful in an emergency, or in the moments, which come to the best of men, when one cannot recall a fact with which he may be perfectly familiar. A visiting list should also be so arranged as to permit a physician to keep a clear record of his engagements and of his professional work, from which he may transfer to a ledger a permanent record which will have a legal status in case of a dispute. Both these objects have been aimed at in this Visiting List, the purchasers of which are strongly urged to complete their records by the use of a suitable ledger, since the imperfect accounts of visiting lists have been decided to have no legal value as evidence in the collection of debts.

The Visiting List for 1888 bears the evidence of thorough revision and of improvement in a great number of particulars. For many adopted changes acknowledgment is here made to those members of the profession who have favored the publishers with suggestions arising from experience in its use. From the text have been culled those remedies which have not justified the estimation in which they were held a year since, and in their place will be found all the latest substantial additions to our means of combating disease, which make a most creditable exhibit of a year's progress. The blanks have been rearranged and somewhat condensed, with an obvious gain in convenience.

In response to many requests, a Monthly Edition forms a new and convenient feature for 1888. Affording the profession a choice of three styles—viz., Weekly (for thirty patients), Perpetual Edi-

tion, and Monthly Edition—The Medical News Visiting List adapts itself to all systems of conducting professional business.

Introduced to the profession toward the close of 1885, The Medical News Visiting List was regarded by its projectors as an experiment, and the result was watched with considerable interest. The verdict on its popularity was not long in suspense, and the little venture is therefore established on a permanent basis.

This Visiting List has been arranged so as to include a number of desirable features, some of which are now to be found scattered in a variety of similar books, others of which are here presented for the first time. A visiting list should not be expected to contain a treatise on the practice of medicine. It should however furnish brief memoranda which may be useful in an emergency, or in the moments which come in the heat of work, when one cannot recall a fact with which he may be perfectly familiar. A visiting list should also be so arranged as to permit a physician to keep a brief record of his engagements and of his professional work, from which he may transfer to a larger permanent record which will have a legal value in case of a dispute. But these objects have been aimed at in this Visiting List; the features of which are strongly aimed to complete their records by the use of a suitable subject since the imperfect accounts of visiting lists have been hindered to have no legal value as evidence in the solution of disputes.

The Visiting List for 1888 bears the evidence of thorough revision and of improvement in a great number of particulars. For many important changes acknowledgment is here made to those members of the profession who have helped the publishers with suggestions arising from experience in its use. From the first have been revised those numbers which have not justified the estimation in which they were held a year since and in their place will be found all the latest and improved additions to the mass of circulating diseases which make a year's catalogue of a year's progress. The present book has been revised and arranged in accordance with an elaborate plan in conformity with the suggestions of a Medical Edition, and a new and convenient format for 1888. A visiting list published in this style—the Weekly for the Medical Profession—

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HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

THOUGH most medical men have never had any business training, they will be able, by a careful observation of the two following suggestions, to keep accounts which will be accurate and valid in a court of law:

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it.
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right-hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit *to be paid*, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, ///, may be made, or one with a little star */ , and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "*4 visits," may be written in. A night-visit should be marked N. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, o, should be made, and when the patient has come an O may be written in ink. For a consultation write *C, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. —" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you call a consultant mark the visit */ , and in the "Memoranda" column write "* Dr. — in consultation." A confinement case may be marked Cf., and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked V.

SIGNS.

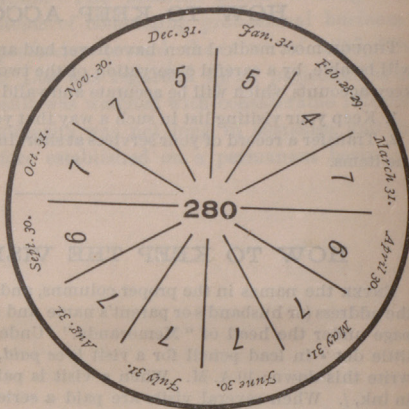
•	<i>Visit to be made.</i>
/	<i>Visit made.</i>
//	<i>Second Visit to be made same day.</i>
///	<i>Second Visit made.</i>
N	<i>Night Visit.</i>
o	<i>Office Visit expected.</i>
O	<i>Office Visit.</i>
C	<i>Consultation (when you are the consultant).</i>
Cf.	<i>Confinement Case.</i>
V	<i>Vaccination.</i>
*	<i>Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."</i>

TABLE TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.

AROUND the circle the months of the year are arranged in their order, with the number of days in each month. The number placed below each month gives the number of days that must be added to the nine preceding months in order to make up 280 days. Rule: Count backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add to the date thus reached the number below that month.

Example: Last day of menstruation, Feb. 10th. Count backward three months to Nov. 10th and add 7 days = Nov. 17th.

It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made. For this reason it is not worth while to make any difference in the calculation for the extra day which falls in each leap year.



SIGNS OF PREGNANCY.

TERM OF PREGNANCY.	Morning Sickness.	Suppression of the Menses.	Mammary Areola.	Enlargement of the Abdomen.	Fœtal Movements.	Ballottement.	Uterine Souffle.	Fœtal Heart Sounds.	Dusky hue of the Vagina.
End of First Month..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Second "	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Third "	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Fourth "	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Fifth "	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Sixth "	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Seventh "	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Eighth "	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Ninth "	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24-12	18	9-7-7-9	18	12-24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspid.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspid.	Molars.
25-13-6	10-9	11	8-7-7-8	11	9-10	6-13-25

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32° ; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32° .

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing-point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time. It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (℥)	= 20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ)	= 60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (℥)	= 480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)	= 5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (℥)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (fldr.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (flox.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines	= 1 inch.
12 inches	= 1 foot.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

This system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15,434 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms deka, hecto, kilo, and myria. The names of the lower weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

TABLE OF LINEAR MEASURES.

1 millimeter (m.m.)	= 1 : 1000 of a meter	= 0.03937 inch.
1 centimeter (c.m.)	= 1 : 100	= 0.3937 "
1 decimeter (d.cm.)	= 1 : 10	= 3.937 "
1 meter (m.)	=	= 39.37 "
1 dekameter (d.km.)	=	= 32 feet 9.7 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

Length:

1 millimeter	=	.0393704 inches.
10 millimeters (m.m.)	= 1 centimeter	= .393704 "
10 centimeters (c.m.)	= 1 decimeter	= 3.937043 "
10 decimeters (d.c.m.)	= 1 Meter	= 39.370432 "
10 meters (m.)	= 1 dekameter	= 32 feet 9.7 inches.
10 dekameters (dkm.)	= 1 hektometer	= 328 " 1. "
10 hektometers (h.m.)	= 1 kilometer	= 3280 " 10.4 "
10 kilometers (k.m.)	= 1 myriameter (myr.m.)	= 6.2137 miles.

Volume:

1 milliliter (m.l.)	= 1 cubic centimeter	= 16.23 minims.
10 milliliters	= 1 centiliter	= 2.71 fluidrachms.
10 centiliters (c.l.)	= 1 deciliter	= 3.38 fluidounces.
10 deciliters (dc.l.)	= 1 Liter (= 1 cubic decimeter)	= 33.81 fluidounces = 1.0567 quarts.
10 liters (l.)	= 1 dekaliter	= 2.6417 gallons.
10 dekaliters (dk.l.)	= 1 hektoliter	= 26.417 "
10 hektoliters (h.l.)	= 1 kiloliter or stere	= 264.17 "

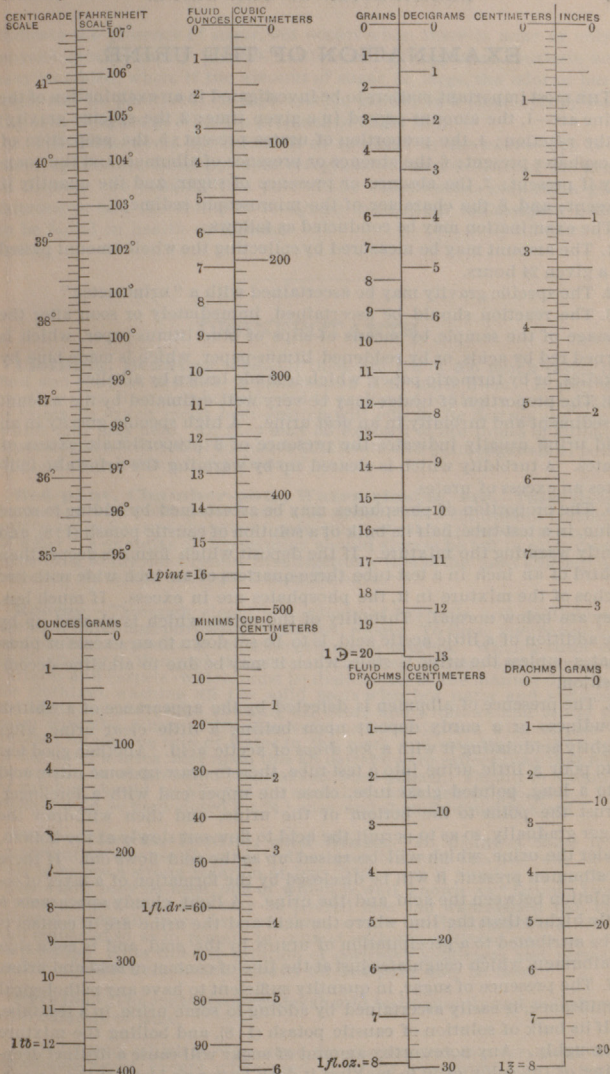
Weight:

1 milligram (m.gm.)	= .001 gram	= .015 grain Troy.
10 "	= 1 centigram	= .154 " " "
10 centigrams (c.gm.)	= 1 decigram	= 1.543 " " "
10 decigrams (dc.gm.)	= 1 Gram	= 15.432 " " "
1 gram (gm.)	= weight of 1 cubic centimeter of water at 104° F.	
10 grams	= 1 dekagram	= 23 34.32 grains Troy.
10 dekagrams (dk.gm.)	= 1 hektogram	= 33 103.235 " " "
10 hektograms (h.gm.)	= 1 kilogram (k.gm.)	= 2 lb. 83 72 " " "

A teaspoon holds about 5 cubic centimeters, and a tablespoon about 20 cubic centimeters. A Troy ounce equals about 30 grams, and an eight-ounce bottle holds about 250 cubic centimeters.

In prescribing, the French usually confine themselves to ordering grams and multiples of the gram for weights, and cubic centimeters and multiples of the cubic centimeter in measures.

COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalent of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and *vice versa*.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain = $\frac{1}{2}$ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1-200 grain 1-4000 of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

THE most important matters to be investigated in an examination of the urine are—1, the amount passed in a given time; 2, the specific gravity; 3, the reaction; 4, the proportion of urates present; 5, the proportion of phosphates present; 6, the absence or presence of albumen, and the quantity if present; 7, the absence or presence of sugar, and the quantity if present; and, 8, the character of the microscopic sediment.

The examination may be conducted as follows:

1. The amount may be measured by collecting the whole amount passed in a given 24 hours.

2. The specific gravity may be ascertained with a "urinometer."

3. The reaction should be ascertained, immediately or soon after the passage of the sample, by means of slips of blue litmus-paper, which is turned red by acids, or by reddened litmus-paper, which is made blue by alkalies, or by turmeric-paper, which is made brown by alkalies.

4. The proportion of urates may be very well estimated by the amount of sediment and turbidity in an *acid* urine. A high specific gravity in an acid urine usually indicates the presence of a proportionate excess of urates. A turbidity which is cleared up by warming the urine also indicates an excess of urates.

5. The proportion of phosphates may be ascertained by adding to some urine, in a test-tube, half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1 : 8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than a third of an inch in a test-tube three-quarters of an inch wide with two inches of the mixture in it, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine, which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid, is to be set down to an excess of phosphates—unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

6. The presence of albumen is detected by the appearance of a whitish cloudiness or a curdy deposit upon boiling a little clear urine, after slightly acidulating it with a *few drops* of acetic acid. Another good test is to pour a little urine into a test-tube, then to draw up some nitric acid into a long, pointed glass tube, close the upper end with a forefinger, thrust the point to the bottom of the urine, and then withdraw the finger gradually, so as to permit the acid to flow out slowly at the bottom, under the urine, which will be raised up as the acid flows out. If there be albumen present, it will be disclosed by the formation of a layer of coagulation between the acid and the urine. A light, cloudy appearance a little higher than the line where the acid and the urine are in contact is to be attributed to a precipitation of urates by the acid, and is not a sign of albumen, which coagulates just at the line of contact of acid and urine.

7. The presence of sugar, in quantity sufficient to have any pathological significance, is easily ascertained by adding to some urine, in a test-tube, half its bulk of solution of caustic potash (1 : 8), and boiling the mixture thoroughly. Any noteworthy amount of sugar will cause a distinct deepening of the color, even to making it dark brown or black if the proportion of sugar be very large. A slight change (to a rum color) does not

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indicate the presence of sugar, but occurs when there is none or only a physiological quantity present. After the boiling, some muriatic acid may be added, when, if the amount of sugar be large, the odor of burnt sugar may be perceived. A high specific gravity in a clear, syrupy-looking urine is apt to go with the presence of sugar in it.

8. The character of the sediment as revealed by the microscope is of more significance than any other recognizable characteristic of the urine in disease. To conduct this part of the examination requires a good microscope and the ability to recognize the various sedimentary bodies to be found in health or disease.

DISINFECTANTS.

Clothing, Bedding, etc.—If these are not of too much value, the best and simplest method of disinfection is to burn them. If they are worth saving, they may be subjected to prolonged baking or boiling—that is to say, to dry or moist heat—which will effectually destroy any germs which they may hold. Or they may be exposed to the fumes of sulphur, or soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium, of each 1 ounce in 8 gallons of water.

Bed-pans, Chamber-pots, Water-closets, etc.—These should be washed with boiling-hot water and rinsed with a solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium, of each 2 drachms in a gallon of water. A quantity of this solution should always be left in each vessel. According to the most recent investigations, this is the most efficient disinfectant for fecal discharges which we have.

Rooms.—Thorough cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, and sunlight are the most important purifiers of inhabited rooms. To these may sometimes be added the exposure of chloride of lime in saucers. When a room can be given over to thorough disinfection, this may be done by removing all curtains and carpets (which must be disinfected in the manner described for clothing), washing all the solid parts with hot water and soft soap, drying thoroughly, then shutting all doors and windows and filling the room with the fumes of burning sulphur. Fumigation with sulphur is effected by placing tubs of water in the room and standing in the midst of the water a brick, and upon this an earthenware saucer (like that for a flower-pot) in which some sulphur has been placed. From 1 to 3 pounds of sulphur should be allowed for each 1000 cubic feet of air-space. The room should be kept closed for 24 hours, and then thoroughly aired.

Water-closets, Drains, and Sinks.—To disinfect these it is important to cleanse them as well as possible, and the best way to do this is to use a strong solution of lye. There are a number of preparations which may be used, one of which is well known as "Banner Lye." A strong solution of this may be poured into the water-closet pan and allowed to remain there for some time, or into the drain-pipes and sinks, and managed so as to remain in contact with the polluted parts as long as possible. After this the solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium recommended for bed-pans may be used.

Privies.—The contents of privies should be frequently and well strewn with chloride of lime.

Carbolic acid, which is often used for disinfection, is a very weak and unreliable agent, except when used in strong concentration. As sometimes used, by being exposed in saucers in sick rooms, it has no value whatsoever.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue."	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°-106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumen in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually <i>unsuspected</i> . Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Disappears gradually.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).	Usually <i>unsuspected</i> . Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops, usually few in number.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved.	Appears on third or fourth day; first on face, and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot-like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well-marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Symptoms sometimes moderate when eruption first appears, and grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbated. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks). Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (rescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	

SOME REMEDIES NOT YET IN GENERAL USE.

Adonidine.—The active principle of the *Adonis vernalis*, given in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain F. d. in pill, is a useful substitute for digitalis, and free from its bad effects.

Agaricin.—Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ grain, in pill with Dover's powder or in solution with atropia and aromatic sulphuric acid, for night sweats.

Antifebrin (acetanilid).—White crystalline powder. Insoluble in cold, sparingly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol. Dose, 2 to 8 grains three times daily. An efficient antipyretic, well borne: analgesic in neuralgias and sensory irritation.

Antipyrine.—An artificial hydrocarbon, soluble in three parts of cold and one-half part of warm water. Useful as an antipyretic, especially in typhoid fever and rheumatism, although it does not modify the course of the disease. Does not produce deafness or dizziness. Best excipient is syrup of tolu. Dose, usually 20–30 grains at first, followed by 10-grain doses hourly until temperature has fallen decidedly.

Apiol has been found useful in the treatment of amenorrhœa: given in capsules, in doses of 3 grains F. d.

Cocaine.—The alkaloid of the *Erythroxylon coca*. A valuable local anæsthetic and nervous stimulant, producing contraction of small blood-vessels, and so having hæmostatic properties. In the eye it causes dilatation of the pupil, lachrymation, and slight paralysis of accommodation. It is a good application to burns and for the pain and heat of rhus-poisoning. It has been used for coryza, hay fever, tonsillitis, ear-ache, piles, and irritation of the bladder and urethra. It may be applied to epithelioma or lupus before using arsenic or other caustic. For sea-sickness it has been used successfully in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in water; and also in teaspoonful doses of a solution of 2½ grains in 5 fluidounces of water, given every 2–3 hours. It may be applied to the skin or mucous membrane, or injected hypodermatically, before minor operations.

Colocynthin.—Dose, 1½ to 6 grains by mouth; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain hypodermatically in water. Powerful, drastic purgative.

Duboisia, Duboisina.—The sulphate or hydrochlorate is used to dilate the pupil and to paralyze accommodation. Its effects are more prompt and less lasting than those of atropia. Used in the strength of 2–4 grains to the fluidounce of water. It often produces disagreeable, though transient, cerebral disturbance.

Euonymin is the active principle of the *Euonymus atropurpureus*, and is a valuable cholagogue. The dose is 2 grains, to be followed by an aperient the next morning.

Homatropine Hydrobromate.—A safe substitute for atropia to dilate the pupil (for which instillation of a few drops of a solution of 1–2 grains in a fluidounce of water is sufficient), and to paralyze the muscles of accommodation (for which a strength of 24 grains to the fluidounce of water is required).

off, and often leave deep pits (pocksh). Temperature usually mild and regular. Recovery may be high from an epidemic attack in about a week. Recovery rapid.

Appears about fourth day: first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be accompanied by a high fever, and consists of many papules, or produced in the form of a few large blisters.

Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; and a profuse eruption of small, erythematous papules.

Morbili (Measles).

Hydrogen, Peroxide of, is a transparent oily liquid, commonly used in watery solution of 10-15 per cent. It has a high oxidizing power, and when injected into septic cavities is decomposed, the extra atom of oxygen attacking the septic material and disinfecting it. It has also been recommended for the treatment of diphtheria.

Hyoscin Hydrobromate.—Useful in insomnia of melancholia, acute delirious mania, alcoholism, neurasthenia, etc., to calm excitement in mental disorders, and in chorea and epilepsy. A good formula is: Hyoscyne hydrobrom. gr. j; aq. distil. f3i; alcohol f3j. 10 minims = $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Dose, 3-7½ minims = $\frac{3}{20}$ to $\frac{7}{20}$ grain.

Iodol.—Pale yellow powder, odorless, very sparingly soluble in water. Used locally to replace iodoform, being antiseptic and odorless.

Iridin.—An extract of the blue flag. A useful cholagogue, like euonymin. Dose, 4 grains.

Lactic Acid.—Useful as a caustic for lupus and epithelioma. The surrounding part being protected with wax plaster, cotton or lint dipped in a saturated solution of lactic acid may be applied to the morbid tissue. In 12 hours this will be soft and pulpy, when it should be dressed with cold water for 24 or 48 hours. This process may be repeated until a cure is effected.

Lanoline (Liebreich).—Wool-fat, which keeps well and forms an excellent base for ointments.

Menthol.—Locally, in an ointment with lanoline and olive oil. In phthisis, grains 1½ in pill. Stimulant, alterative, analgesic.

Naphthalin.—Insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol. Dose, 2-8 grains in powder, best given with ol. bergamot. Intestinal and vesical antiseptic.

Nitro-glycerine.—Useful in relieving the pain of neuralgia and angina pectoris, as well as headache, vertigo, and epilepsy. It reduces albumen in nephritis, but should not be used when there is hypertrophy of the heart. It has been used in hiccough. It is usually administered in a 1 per cent. solution (water or alcohol), the dose beginning with 1 drop, and being increased up to 10 or more drops thrice daily, as it can be tolerated. It may be administered in pill form, made up with cacao-butter, and it has also been made into granules or tablets.

Nitrite of Amyl has effects similar to those of nitro-glycerine, but less lasting. Administered by inhalation, a few drops being poured on a thin cloth and held before the nose, and withdrawn when the face becomes distinctly flushed or relief has been afforded. It is believed to be of value in averting attacks of epilepsy and to relieve whooping cough and the syncope of chloroform-poisoning. Can be given internally. R. Amyl nitrite, ℥. xxxv; ethylic alcohol, f3v; glycerin, q. s. ad f3jss. Dose, f3j in warm water f3ij.

Paraldehyde.—Used as a hypnotic in conditions of high excitement, as mania, produces sleep without tendency to coma, it being possible to arouse the patient at once, while he falls asleep again when let alone. Given with syrup of orange or a simple elixir; so that a tablespoonful of

the mixture shall contain from 25 minims to a fluidrachm of paraldehyde. It does not depress the heart.

Picrotoxin has been highly recommended, in doses of $\frac{1}{150}$ — $\frac{1}{40}$ grain, for the night-sweats of phthisis.

Resorcin is an artificial hydrocarbon, used as an antiseptic and antipyretic in diphtheria, typhoid fever, and the fever of phthisis, and as an application to eczema. The dose is from 5–30 grains. It may be given in syrup of orange, well diluted. It produces profuse perspiration and its antipyretic action does not last long.

Salol.—White crystalline aromatic powder. Soluble in alcohol and oil only. Dose, 15 to 30 grains several times daily for gout, rheumatism, and pyrexia.

Santonin.—The active principle of santonica, used as an anthelmintic, in doses of from 2–10 grains, depending upon the age of the patient.

Sparteine Sulphate.—Heart tonic, but not diuretic. Dose, $\frac{1}{15}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain. Has been used for digitalis.

Strophanthus Hispidus (tincture).—Prompt, efficient heart tonic and stimulant: not cumulative. Dose, 2–10 gtt.

Terebene.—An oily liquid prepared from turpentine, given in doses of 5–6 drops on a lump of sugar, or in an emulsion, every 2–4 hours, has proved very useful in winter cough (bronchitis). It also checks acidity and flatulence in the stomach.

Thallin.—A grayish crystalline powder of strong odor; soluble in water. Dose, 3–8 grains daily. Powerful antipyretic. By urethral injection (gonorrhoea), 10 grains to the ounce.

Thymol.—An excellent intestinal antiseptic in pills $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains each with soap. Externally, solution 1–1000; non-irritating, innocuous antiseptic.

Urethan.—A useful hypnotic. Dose, 15–60 grains at bedtime. Has been used successfully in doses of 4 grains every 2 hours in tetanus. It has been found by experiment to be antagonistic to strychnia.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalis and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts and oxide of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalis.

Calomel, with alkalis, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirits of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalis.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalis, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumen, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with the tincture of the chloride of iron and the liq. acidi arseniosi of the new Pharmacopœia, or, in spite of the chemical reaction, with iodide of potassium, as in the famous Gibert's syrup.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalis, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

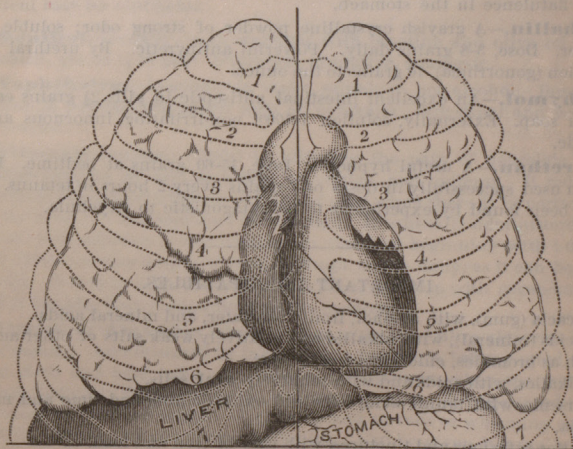
Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirits of nitrous ether, with sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalis, and chlorinous compounds.

THE HEART-SOUNDS (after Flint).



Aortic.—Heard best at second right intercostal space, near sternum.

Pulmonic.—At second left intercostal space, near sternum.

Tricuspid.—A little distance to the right of heart's inferior border.

Mitral.—A little to the left of apex.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

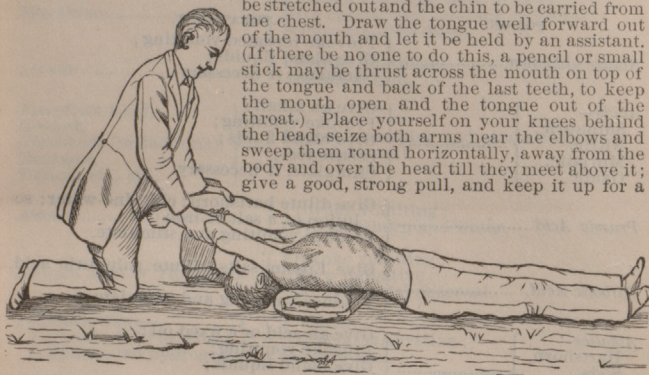


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. This need occupy but a second of time.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not aban-

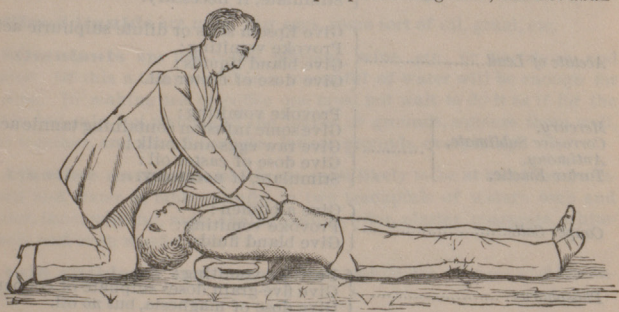


FIG. 2.

doned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death; and life is present when only a most acute ear can detect the sound of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of every form of poisoning which is likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory:

POISON.	TREATMENT.
<i>Nature unknown</i>	{ Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Acids—</i> Sulphuric, } Nitric, } Muriatic, } Oxalic, }	{ Give an alkali; Provoke vomiting; Give bland fluids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Prussic Acid</i>	{ Give dilute hartshorn; chlorine-water; solution of a salt of iron; Produce vomiting and stimulate.
<i>Carbolic Acid</i>	{ Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid, and oil; Produce vomiting and stimulate.
<i>Alkalies—</i> Hartshorn, } Soda, } Potash, } Lye, }	{ Give an acid or a fixed oil; Provoke vomiting; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Arsenic—</i> Paris green, } Scheele's green, } Fowler's solution, }	{ Provoke vomiting; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and salt; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Acetate of Lead</i>	{ Give Epsom salts or dilute sulphuric acid; Provoke vomiting; Give bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil.
<i>Mercury,</i> <i>Corrosive Sublimate,</i> <i>Antimony,</i> <i>Tartar Emetic,</i> }	{ Provoke vomiting; Give some infusion containing tannic acid; Give raw eggs and milk; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Copper Salts</i>	{ Give albumen; Provoke vomiting; Give bland fluids.
<i>Phosphorus</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; Give five-grain doses sulphate of copper; Give dose of magnesia, but <i>no</i> oil.
<i>Nitrate of Silver</i> } (lunar caustic), }	{ Give strong salt and water; } repeat many Provoke vomiting; } times.
<i>Iodine</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; Give starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.	TREATMENT.
<i>Opium—</i> Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, etc., <i>Chloral,</i>	{ Provoke vomiting, repeatedly; Give atropia, and strong coffee or tea; Keep up the Breathing, preferably with battery.
<i>Strychnine</i>	{ Provoke vomiting, once or twice; Give chloral and bromide of potash; Secure absolute quiet.
<i>Aconite</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; Stimulate well.
<i>Jamestown Weed,</i> <i>Hemlock,</i> <i>Nightshade (belladonna),</i> <i>Toadstool,</i> <i>Tobacco, etc., etc.,</i>	{ ... { Provoke vomiting and give a purge; Stimulate well.
<i>Alcohol</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; Give hartshorn and water.
<i>Decayed Meat or Vegetables</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; Give a purgative; Give powdered charcoal.
<i>Poisonous Gases—</i> Carbonic acid or oxide, Sulphuretted hydrogen,	{ Fresh air; Artificial respiration; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used with or without ground mustard (a tablespoonful to a pint of water), or ipecac (a teaspoonful of the powder or a tablespoonful or so of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (that is, a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or hartshorn and water. Of this a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are hartshorn and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

TABLE OF DOSES

OF REMEDIES MOST FREQUENTLY ADMINISTERED.

For hypodermic use the dose should be half that used by the mouth.

For use by rectum the dose should be twice that by the mouth.

Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction; the numerator of which is 1. Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2} = \frac{1}{1}$ th; the dose should be $\frac{1}{1}$ th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

REMEDY.	DOSE.	REMEDY.	DOSE.
Abstract. belladonnæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	Ant. et pot. tartr.; diaph...	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
cannab. ind.....	1 grain.	emetic.....	1 to 2 grs.
conii.....	1 to 3 grains.	Antimonii oxysulphuret...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
gelsemii.....	1 grain.	Antipyrin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 grs.
hyoscyami.....	2 grains.	Apomorph. hydrochlor.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
nuc. vom.....	1 grain.	Aqua ammoniæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 mins.
podophylli.....	4 grains.	amygd. amar.....	2 fl. drachms.
Acet. opii.....	5 minims.	camphoræ.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
scillæ.....	10 to 30 mins.	creasoti.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
Acid. acet. dil.....	60 minims.	laurocerasi.....	6 to 30 mins.
arsenios.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	Argenti nitras.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
benzoic.....	5 to 15 grs.	Arsenii iodidum.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
boric.....	5 to 10 grs.	Asafoetida.....	5 to 20 grs.
carbolic.....	1 to 3 grs.	Atropina.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
gallic.....	3 to 15 grs.	Atropinæ sulph.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
hydrobrom. 34 %.....	10 to 15 grs.	Auri et sodii chlorid.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
hydrobrom. dil.....	15 to 60 mins.	Bismuthi citras.....	3 to 15 grs.
hydrochlor.....	3 to 10 mins.	et ammon. citr.....	1 to 15 grs.
hydrochlor. dil.....	10 to 30 mins.	subnitr.....	3 to 15 grs.
hydrocyan. dil.....	2 to 6 mins.	valer.....	1 to 3 grs.
lactic.....	15 to 60 grs.	Caffeina.....	1 to 5 grs.
nitric.....	3 to 10 mins.	Calcii hypophosphis.....	3 to 15 grs.
nitr. dil.....	10 to 30 mins.	iodidum.....	1 to 3 grs.
nitro-hydrochlor.....	3 to 10 mins.	phosphas.....	15 to 30 grs.
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.....	5 to 20 mins.	Calx sulphurata.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
phosphoric (50 %).....	3 to 15 grs.	Cambogium.....	1 to 4 grs.
phosphoric dil.....	10 to 20 mins.	Camphora.....	3 to 10 grs.
salicylic.....	5 to 15 grs.	monobrom.....	2 to 5 grs.
sulphuric.....	5 to 10 mins.	Cantharis.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to 2 grs.
sulphuric. dil.....	10 to 20 mins.	Capsicum.....	1 to 3 grs.
sulphuric. arom.....	5 to 30 mins.	Cascara sagrada.....	1 to 2 grs.
sulphuros.....	30 to 60 mins.	Castoreum.....	6 to 15 grs.
tannic.....	2 to 15 grs.	Catechu.....	15 to 30 grs.
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	Cerii nitras.....	1 to 3 grs.
Aloe.....	2 to 5 grs.	oxalas.....	1 to 3 grs.
Aloinum.....	1 to 3 grs.	Chinoidinum.....	3 to 30 grs.
Alumen.....	5 to 15 grs.	Chloral.....	10 to 30 grs.
Ammonii benzoas.....	10 to 20 grs.	Chloroformum.....	1 to 5 minis.
bromid.....	5 to 30 grs.	Chrysarobinum.....	3 to 15 grs.
carb.....	3 to 10 grs.	Cinchona.....	15 to 60 grs.
chlorid.....	5 to 30 grs.	Cinchonidina.....	1 to 30 grs.
iodid.....	3 to 15 grs.	Cinchonina.....	1 to 30 grs.
phosph.....	5 to 20 grs.	Cinnamomum.....	6 to 30 grs.
valer.....	3 to 15 grs.	Cocaine hydrochlorate.....	4 % solution.
Amyl nitrils.....	2 to 5 mins.	Codeina.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

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vide by the

Example:

ed for children

DOSE.

1 to 2 grs.

1 to 2 grs.

1 to 2 grs.

5 to 30 grs.

1 to 4 fl. drs.

1 to 4 fl. drs.

6 to 30 mins.

1 to 2 grs.

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1 to 2 grs.

1 to 2 grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Confectio sennæ.....	1 to 2 grs.
Coniina and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.
Copaiba.....	15 to 60 mins.
Cotoina.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Creasotum.....	1 to 3 mins.
Cræta præpar.....	15 to 75 grs.
Croton chloral.....	1 to 10 grs.
Cubeba.....	15 to 60 grs.
Cupri acetæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 grs.
sulphas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 grs.
Cuprum ammon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Curare.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (?)
Decoct. aloes comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ozs.
sarsap. comp.....	2 to 6 fl. ozs.
Digitalinum.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.
Digitalis.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
Duboisina, and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Elaterinum; U.S.P., 1880.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Elaterium; U.S.P., 1870.....	$\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Ergota.....	15 to 60 grs.
Ergotinum.....	2 to 8 grs.
Eserina and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Euonymin.....	2 to 4 grs.
Extr. acôn. rad.; U.S.P. 1880.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
aconiti [rad.] fluid.....	1 to 5 mins.
aloes aquos.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
angusturæ fl.....	15 to 45 mins.
angelicæ rad. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
anthemidis.....	2 to 10 grs.
anthemidis fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
apocyini cannab. fl.....	8 to 30 mins.
arecæ fl.....	45 to 75 mins.
arnicæ flor.....	3 to 8 grs.
arnicæ fl.....	5 to 15 mins.
arnicæ rad.....	2 to 5 grs.
arnicæ rad. fl.....	5 to 15 mins.
aromat. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
aspidospermæ fl.....	15 to 45 mins.
aurantii cort. fl.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
azedarach fl.....	15 to 75 mins.
baptisæ fl.....	7 to 30 mins.
bellad. fol. fl.....	3 to 6 mins.
bellad. rad.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
bellad. rad. fl.....	1 to 3 mins.
brayeræ fl.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.
bryoniæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
buchu fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
calami fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
calend. fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
calumbæ.....	3 to 10 grs.
calumbæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
canellæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
cannab. Amer. fl.....	3 to 15 mins.
cannab. ind.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
cannab. ind. fl.....	3 to 6 mins.
cantharidis fl.....	1 to 3 mins.
capsici fl.....	1 to 3 mins.
cardam. comp. fl.....	15 to 45 mins.
cascarillæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
caulophylli fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
chimaph. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
cimicifugæ fl.....	8 to 30 mins.
cinchonæ.....	15 to 30 grs.
cinchonæ fl.....	30 to 60 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Extr. cinchonæ arom. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
cinchonæ comp. fl.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
cocculi fl.....	1 to 3 mins.
colch. rad.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
colch. rad. fl.....	3 to 15 mins.
colch. sem. fl.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 mins.
colocynth.....	1 to 5 grs.
colocynth. comp.....	1 to 5 grs.
conii fol. fl.....	3 to 15 mins.
convallariæ rad. fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
corn. flor. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
coto fl.....	5 to 15 mins.
cubebæ fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
cypripedii fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
damianæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fl. drs.
digitalis.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
digitalis fl.....	1 to 6 mins.
drosere fl.....	5 to 10 mins.
dulcamaræ.....	5 to 15 grs.
dulcamaræ fl.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
ergotæ.....	1 to 8 grs.
erythræ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
erythroxyli fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
eucalypti fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
euonymi fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
eupatorii fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
euphorb. ipec. fl.....	5 to 30 mins.
gallæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
gelsemii.....	2 to 8 mins.
gelsemii fl.....	1 to 8 mins.
gent. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
gent. comp. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
geranii fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
gillenæ fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
gossypii fl.....	15 to 45 mins.
granati rad. cort. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
grind. rob. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
grind. squarr. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
guaiaci ligni fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
guaranæ fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
hamatoxyli.....	8 to 30 grs.
hamatoxyli fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
hamamelidis fl.....	60 to 90 mins.
helleb. nigris.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
helleb. nigris. fl.....	5 to 15 mins.
heloniæ fl.....	8 to 30 mins.
hepaticæ fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
humuli.....	3 to 15 grs.
humuli fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
hydrangeæ fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
hydrastis.....	3 to 10 grs.
hydrastis fl.....	8 to 30 mins.
hyoscyami fol. fl.....	3 to 30 mins.
hyoscyami sem. fl.....	2 to 8 mins.
ignatiæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
ignatiæ fl.....	1 to 6 mins.
ipecac. fl.....	3 to 60 mins.
iris versicol.....	3 to 6 grs.
iris versicol. fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
jalapæ; U.S.P., 1870.....	5 to 10 grs.
jalapæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
juglandis.....	15 to 30 grs.
juglandis fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
junip. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.	REMEDY.	DOSE.
Extr. kino fl.....	15 to 30 mins.	Extr. spigeliæ et sennæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
krameria.....	5 to 15 grs.	stillingia fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
krameria fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	stillingia comp. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
lactuce.....	5 to 15 grs.	stramonii fol. alc.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.
lactuce fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	stramonii sem.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.
lactucarii fl.....	8 to 30 mins.	stramonii fl.....	1 to 6 mins.
leptandrea.....	3 to 10 grs.	sumbul fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
leptandrea fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	taraxaci.....	5 to 15 grs.
lobelia fl.....	5 to 30 c.c.	taraxaci fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
lobelia sem. fl.....	3 to 15 c.c.	trit. rep. fl.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
lupulini fl.....	10 to 30 mins.	urticæ rad. fl.....	5 to 15 mins.
lycopi fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	ustilag. maid. fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
malva.....	1 to 2½ drs.	uvæ ursi fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
matico fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	valerian.....	5 to 15 grs.
mezeire.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	valer. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
mezeire fl.....	3 to 10 mins.	veratr. vir. fl.....	2 to 8 mins.
nectandra fl.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	viburni [prunifol.] fl.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
nuc. vom.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	xanthoxyli cort. fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
nuc. vom. fl.....	1 to 5 mins.	xanthoxyli fruct. fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
opii.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	zingiberis fl.....	8 to 30 mins.
papaveris.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.	Fel bovis purif.....	3 to 6 grs.
papaveris fl.....	15 to 45 mins.	Ferri arsen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
pareira fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	benzoas.....	1 to 5 grs.
petroselin fl.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	bromidi.....	1 to 5 grs.
physostigma.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	carb. sacch.....	4 to 15 grs.
physostigma fl.....	1 to 3 mins.	chlorid.....	1 to 3 grs.
phytolacæ baccar. fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	citr.....	5 to 10 grs.
phytolacæ rad.....	1 to 3 grs.	et ammon. citr.....	5 to 10 grs.
phytolacæ rad. fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	et ammon. sulph.....	5 to 10 grs.
pilocarpi fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	et ammon. tartr.....	5 to 15 grs.
piper. nigr. fl.....	15 to 45 mins.	et cinchonid. citr.....	5 to 10 grs.
piscidia fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	et pot. tartr.....	5 to 30 grs.
podophylli.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1½ grs.	et quin. citr.....	5 to 10 grs.
podophylli fl.....	8 to 30 mins.	et strychn. citr.....	1 to 5 grs.
prun. virg. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	hypophosphis.....	5 to 10 grs.
pulsatilla fl.....	2 to 10 mins.	iodidum.....	1 to 5 grs.
quassia.....	1 to 5 grs.	iodidum sacch.....	2 to 10 grs.
quassia fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	lactas.....	1 to 3 grs.
quercus fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	oxalas.....	1 to 3 grs.
rhei.....	5 to 15 grs.	oxid. hydrat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ozs.
rhei fl.....	15 to 45 mins.	phosphas.....	1 to 5 grs.
rhois arom. fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	pyrophosphas.....	1 to 5 grs.
rhois glabr. cort. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	subcarb.....	5 to 30 grs.
rhois glabr. fruct. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	sulphas.....	1 to 3 grs.
rhois toxicod. fl.....	1 to 6 mins.	sulphas exsiccant.....	1 to 3 grs.
ricini fol. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	valer.....	1 to 3 grs.
rose fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	Ferrum dialysatum.....	5 to 15 mins.
rubi fl.....	15 to 50 mins.	redactum.....	1 to 5 grs.
sabina fl.....	5 to 15 mins.	Guarana.....	10 to 30 grs.
salicis fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	Hydrarg. chlorid. corros.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
salvia fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	chlorid. mite.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 grs.
sanguin. fl.....	5 to 15 mins.	cyanid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
santali citr. fl.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	iodid. flav.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
santonica fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	iodid. rubr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
sarsap. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	iodid. vir.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
sassafras fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	oxid. flav.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
scilla fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	oxid. nigr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
scilla comp. fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	oxid. rubr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
scoparii fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	subsulphas flav.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
senega fl.....	8 to 15 mins.	c. creta.....	1 to 8 grs.
senna fl.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	Hyoeyamina, and salts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
serpent. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	Infusum digitalis.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.
simarubæ fl.....	15 to 30 mins.	sennæ comp.....	1 to 2 fl. ozs.
spigeliæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	Iodoformum.....	1 to 3 grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.	REMEDY.	DOSE.
Iodum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Pepsinum purum.....	15 grains.
Ipecacuanha } expect.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	saccharatum.....	30 grains.
} emet.....	15 to 30 grs.	Phosphorus.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Iridin.....	2 to 4 grs.	Physostigminæ salicylas.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.
Jalapa.....	15 to 30 grs.	sulphas.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.
Kamala.....	1 to 2 drs.	Picrotoxinum.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Kino.....	8 to 30 grs.	Pilocarpina, and salts.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Lactucarium.....	8 to 15 grs.	Pil. aloes.....	1 to 3 pills.
Liq. ammon. acet.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.	aloes et asafoet.....	2 to 5 pills.
acidi arseniosi.....	2 to 7 mins.	aloes et ferri.....	1 to 3 pills.
arsen. et hydr. iod.....	2 to 7 mins.	aloes et mast.....	1 to 3 pills.
ferri chloridi.....	2 to 10 mins.	aloes et myrrhæ.....	2 to 5 pills.
ferri dialys.....	10 to 15 mins.	antim. comp.....	1 to 3 pills.
ferri nitrat.....	8 to 15 mins.	asafoetide.....	1 to 6 pills.
pepsini.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	cathart. comp.....	1 to 4 pills.
potassæ.....	5 to 30 mins.	ferri comp.....	2 to 5 pills.
potassii arsenit.....	3 to 7 mins.	ferri iodidi.....	1 to 4 pills.
potassii citrat.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.	opii.....	1 to 2 pills.
sodæ.....	5 to 30 mins.	phosphori.....	1 to 4 pills.
sodii arseniat.	3 to 7 mins.	rhei.....	2 to 5 pills.
Lithii benzoas.....	2 to 5 grs.	rhei comp.....	2 to 5 pills.
bromid.....	1 to 3 grs.	Plumbi acetas.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grs.
carb.....	2 to 6 grs.	iodidum.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grs.
citr.....	2 to 5 grs.	Potassii acetas.....	15 to 60 grs.
salicylas.....	2 to 8 grs.	bicarb.....	8 to 60 grs.
Lupulinum.....	5 to 10 grs.	bitartr.....	1 to 2 drs.
Magnesia.....	15 to 60 grs.	bromid.....	8 to 60 grs.
Magnesi carb.....	15 to 60 grs.	carb.....	8 to 30 grs.
citr. gran.....	2 to 4 drs.	chloras.....	5 to 30 grs.
sulphas.....	2 to 8 drs.	citras.....	15 to 60 grs.
sulphis.....	8 to 30 grs.	cyanid.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Mangani sulphas.....	2 to 10 grs.	et sodii tartr.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 oz.
Manna.....	1 to 2 ozs.	hypophosphis.....	5 to 15 grs.
Massa copaibæ.....	5 to 30 grs.	iodid.....	5 to 60 grs.
ferri carb.....	5 to 15 grs.	nitras.....	8 to 15 grs.
hydrarg.....	1 to 10 grs.	permang.....	1 to 3 grs. d'y.
Mist. ammoniaci.....	4 to 8 fl. drs.	sulphidum.....	1 to 10 grs.
asafoetidæ.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.	sulphis.....	15 to 30 grs.
chloroformi.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.	tartaras.....	1 to 8 drs.
cretæ.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	Pulv. antimonialis.....	3 to 10 grs.
ferri comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ozs.	aromat.....	5 to 30 grs.
ferri et amm. acet.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	cretæ comp.....	8 to 30 grs.
glycyrrh. comp.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	glycyrrh. comp.....	30 to 60 grs.
magnes. et asafoet.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	ipecac. et opii.....	5 to 15 grs.
potassii citr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.	jalapæ comp.....	30 to 60 grs.
rhei et sodæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.	morphinæ comp.....	8 to 15 grs.
Morphina and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	rhei comp.....	30 to 60 grs.
Narceina.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs.	Quinidina (and salts).....	1 to 30 grs.
Nitro-glycerinum.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Quinina (and salts).....	1 to 30 grs.
Nux vomica.....	1 to 5 grs.	Quininæ arsenias.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 gr.
Oleoresina capsici.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Resina copaibæ.....	2 to 10 grs.
cubebæ.....	5 to 30 grs.	jalapæ.....	2 to 5 grs.
lupulini.....	2 to 5 grs.	podophylli.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
piperis.....	1 to 3 grs.	scammonii.....	2 to 10 grs.
zingiberis.....	1 to 3 grs.	Rheum.....	2 to 30 grs.
Oleum copaibæ.....	8 to 15 mins.	Salicinum.....	8 to 30 grs.
cubebæ.....	15 to 30 mins.	Santonica.....	8 to 60 grs.
eriger.....	5 to 15 mins.	Santonium.....	1 to 5 grs.
eucalypti.....	10 to 30 mins.	Scammonium.....	3 to 15 grs.
phosphoratum.....	1 to 3 mins.	Senna.....	8 to 60 grs.
sabinæ.....	1 to 3 mins.	Sodii acetas.....	15 to 60 grs.
terebinth.....	5 to 60 mins.	arsenias.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
tiglii.....	1 to 4 drops.	benzoas.....	5 to 15 grs.
Opium (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ morphine)....	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	bicarb.....	8 to 30 grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.	REMEDY.	DOSE.
Sodii bisulphis.....	8 to 30 grs.	Tinct. conii.....	5 to 30 mins.
boras.....	8 to 30 grs.	cubebæ.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
bromid.....	8 to 30 grs.	digitalis.....	5 to 15 mins.
carb.....	8 to 30 grs.	ferri acet.....	15 to 30 mins.
hypophosphis.....	8 to 15 grs.	ferri chloridi.....	15 to 30 mins.
hyposulphis.....	8 to 30 grs.	ferri chloridi æther.....	15 to 30 mins.
iodidum.....	5 to 15 grs.	gallæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
phosphas.....	2 to 15 grs.	gelsemii.....	5 to 10 mins.
salicylas.....	5 to 30 grs.	guaiaci.....	30 to 60 mins.
santoninas.....	2 to 10 grs.	guaiaci ammon.....	30 to 60 mins.
sulphas.....	1 to 2 drs.	hellebori.....	10 to 15 mins.
sulphis.....	8 to 30 grs.	humuli.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
Spir. æther.....	30 to 60 mins.	hydrastis.....	30 to 90 mins.
æther. nitrosi.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	hyoscyami fol.....	15 to 60 mins.
ammonia.....	8 to 30 mins.	hyoscyami sem.....	15 to 30 mins.
ammonia arom.....	15 to 60 mins.	iguatiæ.....	5 to 15 mins.
camphoræ.....	8 to 30 mins.	iodi.....	5 to 15 mins.
chloroformi.....	15 to 60 mins.	ipecac. et opii.....	5 to 15 mins.
lavend. comp.....	30 to 60 mins.	jalapæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
menth. pip.....	30 to 60 mins.	kino.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Strychnina (and salts).....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	krameria.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Sulphur.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 drs.	lavend. comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Syrupus acidi hydroiodici.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	lobelia.....	15 to 45 mins.
allii.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	lupulini.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
calci lactophos.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	matico.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
calcis.....	15 to 30 mins.	nuc. vomica.....	5 to 30 mins.
ferri bromidi.....	15 to 60 mins.	opii.....	5 to 25 mins.
ferri iodidi.....	15 to 60 mins.	opii camph.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
ferri oxidi.....	1 fl. drachm.	physostigmatis.....	5 to 15 mins.
ferri hypophosph.....	1 fl. drachm.	quassia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
fer. quin et str. phos.....	1 fl. drachm.	rhei.....	1 to 8 fl. drs.
hypophosphit.....	1 fl. drachm.	rhei arom.....	30 to 75 mins.
ipecac.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. drs.	rhei dulc.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
krameria.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. drs.	sanguinaria.....	15 to 60 mins.
lactucarii.....	1 to 3 fl. drs.	scilla.....	8 to 60 mins.
rhei.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	serpentaria.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
rhei arom.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	stramon. fol.....	8 to 15 mins.
rose.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	stramon sem.....	6 to 15 mins.
rubi.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	sumbul.....	8 to 30 mins.
sarsap. comp.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	valer.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
scilla.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	valer. ammon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
scilla comp.....	15 to 60 mins.	veratr. vir.....	1 to 10 mins.
senega.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	zingiberis.....	15 to 60 mins.
senna.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	Tritur. elaterini.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Tinct. aconiti fol.....	5 to 16 mins.	Veratrina.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
aconiti rad.....	1 to 5 mins.	Vin. aloes.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
acon. rad., Fleming's.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mins.	antim. { expect. & alt.	1 to 8 mins.
aloes (1880).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	{ emet.....	30 to 75 mins.
aloes et myrrha.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	colch. rad.....	8 to 45 mins.
arnica flor.....	8 to 30 mins.	colch. sem.....	5 to 30 mins.
arnica rad.....	15 to 30 mins.	ergotæ.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
asafoetida.....	30 to 60 mins.	ferri amar.....	1 fl. drachm.
belladonna.....	5 to 15 mins.	ferri citrat.....	1 fl. drachm.
bryonia.....	15 to 30 mins.	ipecac. { expect.....	5 to 15 mins.
calendula.....	15 to 30 mins.	{ emet.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.
calumbæ.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	opii.....	5 to 10 mins.
cannabis ind.....	15 to 30 mins.	rhei.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
cantharid.....	5 to 15 mins.	{ expect. & alt.	1 to 2 grs.
capsici.....	8 to 15 mins.	{ emet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
catechu comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	bromid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
cimicifugæ.....	30 to 60 mins.	iodid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
cinchonæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	oxid.....	1 to 10 grs.
cinchonæ comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	phosphid.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
colchici rad.....	5 to 15 mins.	sulphas, emet.....	15 to 30 grs.
colchici sem.....	5 to 15 mins.	valerianas.....	1 to 6 grs.

MOD.

Abortion

Best.

Optim.

Access.

CALY ST.

CALCUL.

repeated

healing.

Oxy-LIVE.

HYDROG.

IRON. AS

Acidity.

ACIDS. BR.

ALKALIES.

CREASOT.

Nux Vom.

SILVER N.

THERIAC.

Irene.

ANESTH.

BENETH.

CALY ST.

HOT POME.

HOT SPON.

JANDE. OF

cases.

SULPHUR.

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WATER. 1

a day.

After-pai

BELLADO.

CANPHOR.

CHLORAL.

MORPHIA.

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ANESTH.

CAPSICUM.

THERAPEUTIC TABLE.

MODIFIED FROM TEXT-BOOK OF PHARMACOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS, AND MATERIA MEDICA.

BY T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M. D.

Abortion, Threatened.

REST.
OPIUM.

Abscess.

CALX SULPHURATA (SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM). Small doses frequently repeated, to hasten maturation or healing.
COD-LIVER OIL. In scrofulous cases.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.
IRON. As a tonic.

Acidity.

ACIDS. Before meals.
ALKALIES. After meals.
CREASOTE.
NUX VOMICA. Before meals.
SILVER NITRATE.
TEREBENE.

Acne.

ARSENIC. In chronic acne.
BISMUTH. As ointment or powder.
CALX SULPHURATA.
HOT FOMENTATIONS.
HOT SPONGING.
IODIDE OF SULPHUR. In chronic cases.
SULPHUR. Internally and externally.
WATER. Hot sponging several times a day.

After-pains.

BELLADONNA. As ointment.
CAMPHOR. Combined with morphia.
CHLORAL. By mouth or rectum.
MORPHIA AND ATROPIA. Hypodermically, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphia with $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of atropia.
POULTICES, warm, to the hypogastrium.

Alcoholism.

AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits of, as substitute for alcohol, to be taken when the craving comes on.
ARSENIC. To lessen vomiting.
CAPSICUM. As substitute for alcohol.

Alcoholism (continued).

NUX VOMICA. Nervous and general tonic.
OPIUM.

Alopecia.

ARSENIC. Internally.
CANTHARIDES TINCT. One part to eight of castor oil, rubbed in roots of hair morning and night.

Amenorrhœa.

ALOE. Alone or with iron.
APIOL.
ARSENIC. With iron, in anæmia.
BATHS, hot foot and hip.
MANGANESE and permanganate of potassium, j-ij. grs.

Anæmia.

ARSENIC. With, or in place of, iron.
IRON. Chalybeate waters.
MANGANESE. Given with iron.
NUX VOMICA. With iron.
PANCREATIN. In feeble digestion.
PEPSIN. In feeble digestion.

Aneurism.

ALIMENT. Low diet; absolute rest.
ERGOT. Adjunct to rest.
POTASSIC IODIDE. In doses of 30 grs.

Angina Pectoris.

ETHER. To diminish pain.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
NITRITE OF AMYL. During paroxysms.
NITRO-GLYCERINE. Begin with one drop of 1 per cent. solution.
TURPENTINE. Locally to chest during paroxysms.

Anus, Fissure of.

BELLADONNA. Locally.
CASTOR OIL. To keep motions soft.
IODOFORM. Locally, to heal and relieve pain.
OPIUM AND GALL OINTMENT. Locally.

Anus, Fissure of (*continued*).

SILVER NITRATE.
TANNIN. Locally.
ZINC CHLORIDE.

Aphthæ.

BORIC ACID. In honey or glycerine, alone or with chlorate of potash.
MERCURY. Hydr. cum creta, to remove indigestion.
POTASSIC CHLORATE. As wash, 10 grs. to the oz., alone or with borax.
RHUBARB. To remove indigestion.
SULPHUROUS ACID. Locally.

Apoplexy.

ACONITE. To lower blood-pressure where pulse is strong.
BLEEDING.
COLD WATER. To head when face congested.
CROTON OIL. One or two drops on back of tongue.
ELATERIUM. In suppository or enema during attack.

Ascites.

ARSENIC. In old persons with feeble heart.
CALOMEL. In free doses.
DIGITALIS. In cardiac dropsy.
ELATERIUM. As hydragogue cathartic.
JABORANDI. In anasarca.

Asthma.

ACONITE. In spasmodic cases, also in asthma consequent on nasal catarrh in children.
AMYL NITRITE. To check paroxysm.
ARSENIC. In small doses in cases associated with bronchitis or hay fever.
BELLADONNA. Internally, in large doses.
BROMIDES.
CHLORAL. During paroxysm.
CHLOROFORM. Inhaled.
GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
NITRITE OF SODIUM.
NUX VOMICA.
POTASSIC IODIDE. In large doses, when asthma due to acute bronchial catarrh.
POTASSIC NITRATE. Inhalation of fumes.
QUINIA. In intervals, when attacks are periodical.
STRAMONIUM. In cigarettes, or 20 grs. of dried leaves mixed with nitrate of potash, and fumes inhaled.
TOBACCO. Smoking sometimes beneficial.

Balanitis.

ASTRINGENT LOTIONS. Alum; sulphate of zinc. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.-fʒj.
MERCURY. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. chlor. corrosiv. to an oz. lime-water, as lotion.

Bed Sores.

ALUM. With white of egg, as local application.
CHARCOAL. Dry, or in poultices.
IODOFORM.

Biliousness.

ALOES. In constipation.
EUONYMIN.
IRIDIN.
MERCURIAL CATHARTICS. In moderate doses night and morning.
MINERAL ACIDS. Nitro-hydrochloric especially useful.
PODOPHYLLUM. In place of mercury when stools dark.

Bladder, Irritable.

BELLADONNA.
BENZOIC ACID. In large prostate and alkaline conditions of urine.
CANTHARIDES. Not to be used in states of acute inflammation.

Bladder, Paralysis of.

CANNABIS INDICA. In retention, from spinal disease.
CANTHARIDES. In atonic bladder.
ERGOT. In paralysis of bladder or sphincter.
STRYCHNIA.

Blepharitis.

BISMUTH. Equal parts of the subnitrate and glycerine locally.
MERCURY (UNG. HYDRARG. NITRATIS). If too strong, dilute with vaseline or simple ointment.

Boils.

ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA. Internally or locally.
• CALX SULPHURATA (SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM). In small doses to abort or hasten maturation.
COLLODION. Painted over surface in papular stage, and over base, leaving centre free, in pustular stage.
OPIUM. Locally to remove pain.
POULTICES.

Breath, Fetid.

BORIC ACID AND POTAS. CHLORATE.
CAMPHOR.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH. As wash to mouth.

Bright's Disease.

BATHS. Hot water and air.
 BROOM INFUSION. As diuretic.
 CAFFEINE.
 ELATERIUM. As cathartic.
 GALLIC ACID. Lessens albumen.
 JABORANDI.
 LEAD. Lessens albumen.
 NITROUS ETHER.
 POTASSIC B. TARTRATE. Cathartic and diuretic.
 POTASSIC IODIDE.
 TURPENTINE. As diuretic.
 WATER. In large draughts.

Bronchiectasis.

CHLORINE. Inhalation, to lessen fetor.
 IODINE. Inhalation.
 PHOSPHATES AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 QUINIA.

Bronchitis, Acute.

ACONITE. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m. every hour at commencement.
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. Where much expectoration and depression.
 IPECACUANHA. When expectoration scanty with dryness in chest.
 NITRIC ACID. When expectoration too copious.
 QUINIA. To reduce temperature.
 TARTAR EMETIC. In dry stage.
 TURPENTINE. When expectoration is profuse.

Bronchitis, Capillary.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE. Much expectoration and lividity.
 CAMPHOR. As expectorant.
 IPECACUANHA. As expectorant and emetic.
 MUSTARD. In poultices.
 POULTICES. Over whole chest.

Bronchitis, Chronic.

AMMONIA. For difficulty in expectoration.
 AMMONIACUM. Useful for old people.
 ASAFETIDA.
 BALSAM OF PERU, AND BALSAM OF TOLU. When expectoration copious.
 CAMPHOR.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 DIGITALIS. Where heart is feeble.
 EUCALYPTUS.
 IODINE. By inhalation.
 IRON.
 OPIUM. To lessen secretion and cough.
 PHOSPHATES.
 SENECA. Where expulsion is feeble.

Bronchitis, Chronic (continued).

SERPENTARIA. Like SENECA.
 SQUILL. Where expectoration is thick.
 SULPHUR. Where expectoration is copious.
 TAR. To lessen secretion and allay cough.
 TEREBENE.
 TURPENTINE.

Bronchorrhœa.

ASAFETIDA.
 EUCALYPTUS.
 LEAD ACETATE. To lessen secretion.

Bruises.

ACONITE, liniment.
 CAPSICUM. To remove discoloration of bruise.
 OPIUM. Locally applied.

Bubo.

ICE.
 IODINE.
 NITRIC ACID. Locally to indolent bubo.
 POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF IRON. Locally and internally.

Burns and Scalds.

BORACIC ACID. Saturated watery solution.
 CARBOLIC ACID. One to six of olive oil, locally.
 COCAINE.
 CREASOTE WATER.
 LEAD CARBONATE. In white paint.
 LIME. Lime-water with linseed oil.
 SODA. Bicarbonate.
 WARM BATH. Whole body immersed for days in extensive burns or scalds. It relieves pain, although it may not save life.

Calculi, Biliary.

CHLOROFORM. Inhalation in paroxysm.
 COUNTER-IRRITANTS. Mustard poultices.
 MORPHIA. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. with $\frac{1}{120}$ gr. atropia subcutaneously in paroxysm.
 SODIUM PHOSPHATE. In 20 or 30 gr. doses before meals as prophylactic.

Calculi, Renal and Vesical.

ALKALIES.
 AMMONIUM BENZOATE.
 ANÆSTHETICS. To relieve pain.
 CHLOROFORM.
 MORPHIA. Hypodermically.

Cancer.

BELLADONNA. Locally.
 CHARCOAL, poultices, and dry.
 CITRIC ACID. As lotion.

Cancer (*continued*).

IODOFORM. Locally.
OPIUM. Locally and internally.

Cancerum Oris.

ARSENIC. Internally.
BORIC ACID.
NITRIC ACID. Locally.
POTASSIC CHLORATE.

Carbuncle.

BELLADONNA EXTRACT. Locally.
COLLODION.
POULTICES.
STRAPPING. Leaving centre free.

Catarrh, Acute Nasal.

ACONITE. Internally at commencement.
ACONITE AND BELLADONNA. In sore throat and cold, one drop of tinct. aconite to two of belladonna every hour.
BELLADONNA. 5 m. of tinct., and afterward one or two every day, for profuse watery secretion.
CAMPHOR. As inhalation from steaming water.
COCAINE.
IODINE. By inhalation.
OPIUM. Dover's powder at commencement.
QUINIA. 10 gr. of quinia at commencement.

Cerebral Congestion.

ACONITE. In acute cases.
BELLADONNA.
BROMIDES.
CATHARTICS.
HYDROCYANIC ACID.
VENESECTION.

Chancre.

IODOFORM. Powdered.

Chancroid.

CAUSTICS. Rarely necessary.
IODOFORM. Very useful.

Cholera Asiatica.

ALCOHOL. Iced brandy, to stop vomiting.
CAMPHOR.
SALINE INJECTIONS.

Cholera Infantum.

BISMUTH.
FOOD, PREDIGESTED.
MERCURY. Gray powder or calomel.
NAPHTHALIN. With sugar of milk and ground coffee.
OPIUM.
ZINC OXIDE. With bismuth and pepsin.

Chorea.

ARSENIC.
CHLORAL.
CONIUM.
HYOSCIN HYDROBROMATE.
IRON. In anæmia.
STRYCHNIA.

Colic, Infantile.

ASAFOETIDA.
CHLOROFORM.
ESSENTIAL OILS. ANISEED, CARDAMOM, CINNAMON, CLOVES, PEPPER-MINT.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
POULTICES.

Colic, Lead.

ALUM.
CASTOR OIL.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.

Condylomata.

BISMUTH. Locally.
CALOMEL. Locally.
CHROMIC ACID. Locally.
MERCURY. Wash with chlorine-water or chlorinated soda, and dust with calomel.

Conjunctivitis.

BELLADONNA. Locally.
BLISTERS. Behind ear.
BORIC ACID. Solution.
CASTOR OIL. Drop in eye.
MERCURY. Citrine ointment.
SASSAFRAS PITH INFUSION.

Constipation.

ALOES.
BELLADONNA EXTRACT.
CASCARA SAGRADA.
COLOCYNTH COMPOUND EXTRACT.
LIQUORICE POWDER COMPOUND.
MERCURY.
NUX VOMICA. 5-10 M in a glass of cold water before breakfast or before dinner.
PHYSOSTIGMA. 10 M of tincture along with belladonna and nux vomica.
PODOPHYLLUM. In biliousness.
SALINE WATERS. Friedrichshalle, Hunyadi Janos, or Pullna.
SENNA.
WATER. Draught in the morning before breakfast.

Convulsions, Infantile.

ASAFOETIDA. A small dose in an enema arrests convulsions from teething.
BATHS. Warm, with cold effusions to the head.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Convulsions.

CHLORAL.
JUM.
CHLOROFORM.
VALERIANA.

Cough.

ACONITE.
APOMORPHINE.
DELICIOUS.
ASAFOETIDA.
from haemorrhoids.
whooping.
GELSEMIUM.
squamous.
HYDROCYANIC.
cough.
HYOSCYAMINE.
coughs.
PAPAVERTINE.
VALERIANA.

Croup.

ALUM. To stop, & vomiting.
HOT APPL. TO THE THROAT.
SULPHUR.

Cystitis.

ALKALIES.
BELLADONNA.
BORIC ACID.
CANTHARIDS.
NAPHTHALENE.
OPIUM. To relieve.
TURPENTINE.

Delirium.

ALCOHOL.
BEEP TELL.
BROMIDES.
CAPSICUM.
DIGITALIS.
some suc.
FOOD, not pepsin.
HYOSCYAMINE.

Diabetes.

ARSENIC & COBALT. 5 pushed 1 more per GLUCOSAMINE. in place SODA-MILK.

Diarrhoea.

ACONITE.
ALUMINUM.
BISMUTH.
CAMPHOR.

Convulsions, Infantile (*cont'd.*).

CHLORAL. 5 gr., per mouth or rectum.
 CHLOROFORM. To arrest fit.
 VALERIAN. When due to worms.

Cough. See *Bronchitis*.

ACONITE. In throat-cough.
 APOMORPHIA. In bronchitis, with deficient secretion.
 ASAFCETIDA. In the after-cough from habit, and in the sympathetic whooping cough of mothers.
 GELSEMIUM. In convulsive and spasmodic cough.
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. For irritable cough.
 HYOSCYAMUS. In tickling night-coughs.
 PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.
 VALERIAN. In hysterical cough.

Croup.

ALUM. Teaspoonful, with honey or syrup, every $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour until vomiting is induced.
 HOT APPLICATIONS TO NECK.
 IPECACUANHA.
 SULPHUROUS ACID. As spray.

Cystitis.

ALKALIES. When urine is acid.
 BELLADONNA. To allay irritability.
 BORIC ACID. Injected.
 CANTHARIDES. In small doses.
 NAPHTHALIN.
 OPIUM. By enema or suppository, to relieve pain.
 TURPENTINE.

Delirium Tremens.

ALCOHOL. Sometimes necessary.
 BEEF TEA.
 BROMIDES. In large doses.
 CAPSICUM.
 DIGITALIS. In large doses has had some success.
 FOOD, nutritious, more to be depended upon than anything else.
 HYOSGIN HYDROBROMATE.

Diabetes Mellitus.

ARSENIC AND LITHIA.
 CODEIA. Sometimes requires to be pushed to the extent of 18 grs. or more per diem.
 GLYCERINE. As remedy, and as food in place of sugar.
 SKIM-MILK DIET.

Diarrhoea.

ACONITE. In high fever and cutting abdominal pains.
 BISMUTH.
 CAMPHOR.

Diarrhoea (*continued*).

CASTOR OIL AND OPIUM. At commencement.
 CATECHU.
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In small doses.
 KINO.
 LEAD ACETATE.
 NUX VOMICA. In chronic cases.
 OPIUM.
 ZINC OXIDE.
 ZINC SULPHATE.

Diphtheria.

ALCOHOL.
 ARSENIC.
 CHLORINE-WATER. Internally and locally.
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Dilute as gargle, or strong as caustic.
 IRON PERCHLORIDE.
 LACTIC ACID. As solvent of false membrane.
 MERCURY. Calomel or corrosive sublimate internally.
 PAPAIN. As solvent of false membrane.
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Internally and locally.
 STRYCHNIA.
 SULPHUROUS ACID.

Dropsy. See *Ascites*.

BROOM.
 CALOMEL.
 COLCHICUM. In hepatic, cardiac, and scarlatinal dropsy.
 DIGITALIS. Especially in cardiac dropsy; infusion is the best form.
 ELATERIUM.
 IRON.
 JUNIPER.
 NITROUS ETHER.
 POTASSIUM BITARTRATE. With compound jalap powder.

Dysentery.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA.
 CASTOR OIL. In small doses, with opium.
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In small doses in chronic cases.
 ENEMATA, of starch and laudanum, and of nitrate of silver.
 HAMAMELIS. Much blood in motions.
 IPECACUANHA. In 30-gr. doses on empty stomach, with complete rest.
 LEAD ACETATE. By mouth, enema, or suppository.
 NUX VOMICA.
 OPIUM.
 TANNIN.

Dysentery (*continued*).

ZINC OXIDE.

ZINC SULPHATE.

Dysmenorrhœa.

APIOL (Oil of Parsley). In neuralgic form.

ARSENIC. When membranous discharge.

BELLADONNA. In neuralgic form.

CANNABIS INDICA. Very useful.

CROTON CHLORAL. In neuralgic form.

GELSEMIUM.

IRON.

NUX VOMICA.

OPIUM. 3 to 5 ms. of tincture, alone or with 3 or 4 gr. of chloral.

Dyspepsia.

ACIDS. Especially nitro-muriatic acid.

ALKALIES.

ARSENIC.

ASAFCETIDA.

BELLADONNA.

BISMUTH.

CAPSICUM.

CHARCOAL.

CHOLAGOGUES.

FOOD. Nutritious.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.

LACTIC ACID.

LIME-WATER.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.

NUX VOMICA.

PANCREATIN.

PEPSIN.

SILVER NITRATE.

TARAXACUM.

Dysuria.

ALKALIES.

BELLADONNA.

CAMPHOR.

CANNABIS INDICA.

CANTHARIDES, TINCTURE.

ERGOT.

GELSEMIUM.

NITROUS ETHER.

OPIUM.

Emarache.

ALMOND OIL.

ATROPIA SOLUTION. Locally.

GLYCERINE.

OPIUM.

CARBOLIZED OIL.

Eczema.

ALKALIES. Weak solutions of, as constant dressing.

ARSENIC.

BENZOLIN. Locally.

BISMUTH. Locally.

Eczema (*continued*).

LEAD SALTS. Locally.

LIME-WATER. Alone or with glycerine or oil, locally.

ZINC OXIDE. Ointment.

Emphysema. See *Asthma* and *Bronchitis*.**Endocarditis.**

ACONITE. At commencement.

BLISTERS.

OPIUM.

Endometritis.

CARBOLIC ACID.

GLYCERINE.

HOT-WATER INJECTIONS.

IODINE.

NITRIC ACID.

Epididymitis.

ACONITE. In small doses frequently repeated.

MERCURY AND MORPHIA. Locally as oleate.

OINTMENT OF MERCURY AND BELLADONNA.

PULSATILLA. In very small doses along with aconite.

Epilepsy.

ARSENIC.

ASAFCETIDA.

BELLADONNA.

BROMIDES OF POTASSIUM, SODIUM, LITHIUM, AND IRON.

HYDROBROMIC ACID.

NITRITE OF AMYL. By inhalation.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

QUINIA.

STRYCHNIA.

VALERIAN.

ZINC OXIDE.

Epistaxis.

ALUM. In powder or solution, locally.

DIGITALIS.

GALLIC ACID.

VINEGAR.

Epithelioma.

LACTIC ACID. Locally.

Erysipelas.

ACONITE. At commencement.

IRON. Large doses of tincture of chloride frequently.

QUININE.

STARCH and other dry powders.

SULPHUROUS ACID.

Fever. See *Intermittent*, *Typhoid*, etc.

ACIDS. To allay thirst.

ALCOHOL. Small doses frequently.

Fever (continued).

ANTIFEBRIN.
 ANTIPYRINE.
 ARSENIC. In malarious fevers.
 BELLADONNA. In eruptive fevers.
 CAMPHOR. In adynamic fevers.
 DIGITALIS.
 MERCURY. Small doses at commencement of typhoid or scarlet fever.
 SALICIN,
 SALICYLATE OF SODA, { In rheumatic fevers or
 SALICYLIC ACID, { in hyperpyrexia.
 TURPENTINE. As stimulant.

Fistula.

PEPPER. The confection, as laxative.

Flatulence.

ALKALIES. Before meals.
 ASAFETIDA.
 CARMINATIVES.
 CHARCOAL.
 CREASOTE.
 NUX VOMICA.

Gangrene.

BALSAM OF PERU.
 BROMINE.
 CHARCOAL. As poultice or dry.
 NITRIC ACID.

Gastralgia.

ATROPIA.
 BISMUTH.
 CHLOROFORM. Two or three drops on sugar.
 MORPHIA. Subcutaneously or internally, combined with chloroform.

Gastric Ulcer.

ARSENIC.
 BISMUTH.
 GALLIC ACID.
 LEAD ACETATE. To check hemorrhage.
 MILK.
 MORPHIA.
 PEPSIN.
 SILVER NITRATE.
 SILVER OXIDE.

Gastritis.

ARSENIC.
 BISMUTH.
 NUX VOMICA.
 OPIUM.
 SILVER NITRATE.
 SILVER OXIDE.

Gleet.

CANTHARIDES.
 IRON.

Gleet (continued).

SANDAL-WOOD OIL. Locally and internally.
 TANNIN, GLYCERITE OF. Locally.
 TURPENTINE.

Gout.

IODINE. Internally and locally ointment or tincture, and by injection.
 MERCURIC BINIODIDE. As ointment.

Gonorrhoea.

ALKALINE salts or waters.
 ALUM. As an injection.
 CANTHARIDES.
 CUBEBS. Alone or mixed with copaiba.
 SILVER NITRATE. As injection.
 ZINC SALTS. As injection.

Gout.

ACONITE.
 ALKALIES.
 ARSENIC.
 BELLADONNA.
 COLCHICUM.
 LITHIUM.
 VERATRIA. As ointment.

Hay Fever.

ARSENIC.
 COCAINE.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. Internally and locally.

Hæmoglobinuria.

ARSENIC.

Headache.

ACONITE. When circulation excited.
 AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. doses.
 BELLADONNA. In frontal headache, especially at menstrual period, or from fatigue.
 BICARBONATE OF SODA. With biters before meals in frontal headache.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 BRYONIA. In bilious headache.
 CAMPHOR. Internally and externally.
 CANNABIS INDICA. In neuralgic headache.
 CHLOROFORM, SPIRITS OF. In nervous headache.
 DIGITALIN. $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain twice a day for congestive hemicrania.
 GUARANA.
 HEAT. As hot-water bag or poultice to nape of neck.

Headache (*continued*).

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. In rheumatic headache, with tenderness of scalp.

MAGNESIA SULPHATE. For frontal headache, with constipation.

MENTHOL. Locally.

MERCURY. In bilious headache.

NUX VOMICA. In nervous or bilious headache.

SPECTACLES. Where the headache depends on astigmatism.

TEA.

VALERIAN. In nervous and hysterical cases.

Heart, Dilated.

ADONIDINE.

DIGITALIS.

MORPHIA.

Heart, Fatty.

ARSENIC.

BELLADONNA.

IRON.

STRYCHNIA.

Heart, Hypertrophied.

ACONITE. To be used with care when valvular disease is present.

CAMPHOR. In palpitation and dyspnoea.

DIGITALIS. In small doses.

ICE-BAG. Over precordia.

Heart, Palpitation of.

ADONIDINE.

BELLADONNA. Internally, useful in cardiac strain.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In fluttering heart.

CAMPHOR.

DIGITALIS.

HYOSCYAMUS. In nervous palpitation.

VALERIAN. In nervous cases with dyspnoea.

Hematemesis.

ALUM.

GALLIC ACID.

ICE.

LEAD ACETATE.

SULPHURIC ACID.

TANNIC ACID.

TURPENTINE.

Hematuria.

ALKALINE DIURETICS.

ALUM.

BITARTRATE OF POTASH.

DIGITALIS.

GALLIC ACID.

LEAD ACETATE.

Hematuria (*continued*).

TANNIC ACID.

TURPENTINE.

Hemoptysis.

ALUM.

DIGITALIS.

ERGOT.

GALLIC ACID. Very useful.

LEAD ACETATE.

TURPENTINE.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

GALLIC ACID.

LEAD ACETATE.

TANNIC ACID.

TURPENTINE.

Hemorrhage, Post-partum.

ALCOHOL.

DIGITALIS.

ERGOT.

HOT WATER. Injection into uterus.

ICE. To abdomen, uterus, or rectum.

IRON PERCHLORIDE, DILUTED. 1:4 injected into uterus.

PRESSURE OVER UTERUS.

Hemorrhoids.

ALKALINE mineral waters useful.

CARBOLIC ACID. Injection into piles.

ERGOT.

GALLS, OINTMENT. With opium.

IODOFORM. In ointment or suppository.

NUX VOMICA. Very useful.

SENNA. Confection or compound liquorice powder.

SULPHUR.

Hepatitis.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.

BRYONIA.

NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Herpes Zoster.

ACONITE AND OPIUM. Locally.

MORPHIA.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT. Locally.

Hiccough.

AMYL NITRITE.

BELLADONNA.

CAMPHOR.

CANNABIS INDICA.

CHLORAL.

CHLOROFORM.

ETHER.

LAUREL-WATER.

MORPHIA. Hypodermically.

NUX VOMICA.

Hydrocephalus, Acute.

BLISTERS. To nape of neck.

Hydrocephalus, Acute (*cont'd.*)

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
LEECHES.
MERCURIC CHLORIDE. Small doses.

Hydrocephalus, Chronic.

BLISTERS.
COD-LIVER OIL.
IODIDE OF IRON.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
MERCURY.

Hydrophobia.

CANNABIS INDICA.
CHLOROFORM, and hypodermic of
morphia $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Hydrothorax.

BLISTERS.
BROOM.
DIGITALIS.
ELATERIUM.
JABORANDI.
SODIUM CHLORIDE.

Hypochondriasis.

ALCOHOL.
ASAFCETIDA.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
HYOSCYAMUS.
MUSK.

Hysteria.

ALOES. In constipation.
AMMONIA, AROMATIC SPIRITS OF.
ASAFCETIDA.
BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CAMPHOR.
IGNATIA.
IRON.
SPIRITUS ETHERIS NITROSI.
VALERIAN.
ZINC VALERIANATE.

Ichthyosis.

BATHS.
COD-LIVER OIL.
ELM-BARK DECOCTION.
GLYCERINE.

Impetigo.

ARSENIC.
COD-LIVER OIL.
GUTTA-PERCHA. Locally, in solu-
tion.
HYDROCYANIC ACID. To relieve
itching.
LAUREL-WATER. To relieve itching.
QUININE.
SULPHUR. Internally.
ZINC OINTMENT.

Impotence.

ARSENATE OF IRON.
CANTHARIDES.

Impotence (*continued.*)

NUX VOMICA.
PHOSPHORUS.
ZINC PHOSPHATE.

Influenza.

OPIUM. With ipecacuanha.
POTASSIUM NITRATE. Freely di-
luted, as lemonade.
QUININE. In later stages.
SPIRITUS ETHERIS NITROSI.

Insomnia.

ACONITE. 1 m. every quarter of an
hour, when skin dry and harsh.
ALCOHOL.
CAMPHOR.
CANNABIS INDICA. Alone, or with
hyoscyamus.
CHLORAL.
CROTON CHLORAL. If heart weak.
DIGITALIS. When deficient tone of
vaso-motor system.
FOOD at bed-time.
GELSEMIUM. In simple wakefulness.
HYOSCIN HYDROBROMATE.
HYOSCYAMUS. Alone, or with can-
nabis indica.
PARALDEHYDE.
POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In full doses.
URETHAN.
WARMTH. Internally and exter-
nally.
WET COMPRESS.

Intermittent Fever.

ARSENIC.
ATROPIA. Subcutaneously, to ar-
rest or cut short cold stage.
CAMPHOR.
CAPSICUM. With quinine.
CHLOROFORM. To prevent or cut
short cold stage.
GELSEMIUM. Pu-hed until it pro-
duces dilated pupils or double
vision.
IODINE, TINCTURE. To prevent re-
currence of ague.
OPIUM. In full doses, to prevent
chill.
PEPPER. With quinine.
QUININE.
QUININE BROMOHYDRATE. Like
quinine, and less liable to pro-
duce cinchonism.
SODIUM CHLORIDE. Tablespoonful
in glass of hot water at a draught
on empty stomach.

Intertrigo.

BISMUTH. Locally.
FULLER'S EARTH.
LEAD LOTION.
LIME-WATER.

Iritis.

ATROPIA. Locally.
 BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.
 DUBOISIA. Substitute for atropia.
 MERCURY. Most serviceable.

Jaundice.

ALKALINE mineral waters in catarrh of duodenum or bile-ducts.
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In scruple doses.
 CALOMEL. Often very useful.
 ENEMATA, Large.
 EUONYMIN.
 IRIDIN.
 MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.
 NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
 PODOPHYLLUM.
 QUININE. In malarious cases.

Lactation, Defective.

CASTOR-OIL LEAVES. Poultice or infusion, to breast.
 GOSSYPIMUM. Decoction of seeds two or three times every hour.
 JABORANDI.

Lactation, Excessive.

BANDAGE.
 BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.
 CAMPHOR AND GLYCERINE. Locally.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Laryngismus Stridulus.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA.
 BROMIDES.
 CHLORAL.
 CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.
 COLD SPONGING.
 EMETICS.
 MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
 QUININE.

Laryngitis, Acute.

ACONITE.
 COCAINE.
 MORPHIA.
 QUININE.
 SCARIFICATION OF LARYNX.
 SULPHUROUS ACID. As inhalation or spray.
 ZINC SULPHATE. As emetic.

Laryngitis, Chronic.

ALUM. As gargle.
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. As spray.
 BISMUTH. Locally.
 CARBOLIC ACID. As spray.
 FERRIC CHLORIDE. Locally.
 SILVER NITRATE. Solution locally.
 TANNIN. As gargle or spray.

Leucorrhœa.

ALUM. By injection.
 BELLADONNA. Locally.
 BORAX. By injection.
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (1-2000). Locally.
 GLYCERINE.
 IODOFORM. Locally.
 IRON. Internally.
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Locally.
 TANNIN. By injection or suppository.

Locomotor Ataxia.

CANNABIS INDICA.
 ELECTRICITY.
 ERGOT.
 PHOSPHORUS.
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.
 STRYCHNIA.

Lumbago.

ACONITE. Internally and locally.
 CHLOROFORM, liniment.
 HOT DOUCHE. Or poultice.
 ICE.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 MORPHIA.
 QUININE.

Lupus.

ARSENIC.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 IODIDE OF SULPHUR.
 IODOFORM.
 LACTIC ACID.
 PYROGALLIC ACID.
 SODIUM ETHYLATE.
 ZINC CHLORIDE.

Mania.

CANNABIS INDICA.
 CHLORAL. As narcotic and carminative.
 DIGITALIS.
 HYOSCYAMUS.
 HYOSCIN HYDROBROMATE.
 IRON.
 OPIUM.
 PARALDEHYDE.
 PHYSOSTIGMA.
 URETHAN.
 WET PACK.

Mastitis.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. Locally.
 BELLADONNA. Locally.
 MERCURY AND MORPHIA OLEATE. Locally.
 SUPPORT, by bandaging or strapping.

Measles.

ACONITE.

Measles (*continued*).

DIGITALIS.
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. For sleeplessness.
 QUININE.

Melancholia.

ARSENIC.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CANNABIS INDICA.
 CHLORAL.
 HYOSGIN HYDROBROMATE.
 IRON.
 OPIUM.
 URETHAN.
 VALERIAN.

Meningitis, Cerebral.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA.
 BLISTERS. To nape of neck.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 COLD, to head.
 HYOSCYAMUS.
 MERCURY.
 OPIUM. In small doses, alone or with tartar emetic.
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.
 PURGATIVES.
 VENESECTION.

Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA.
 CAUTERY, to back.
 COLD, to spine.
 DIGITALIS.
 ERGOT.
 OPIUM.
 QUININE.
 VENESECTION.

Menorrhagia.

ARSENIC.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CANNABIS INDICA.
 DIGITALIS.
 ERGOT.
 GALLIC ACID.
 HOT-WATER BAG to dorsal and lumbar vertebrae.
 IRON.
 QUININE.
 SULPHURIC ACID.

Metritis, Acute.

ACONITE.
 HOT WATER. Vaginal injection.
 OPIUM. By suppository or enema.
 POULTICES.
 TURPENTINE STUPES.

Myalgia.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.
 ARNICA. Internally and locally.

Myalgia (*continued*).

BELLADONNA LINIMENT. Locally and internally.
 CHLOROFORM LINIMENT.
 FRICTION.
 GELSEMIUM. Large doses.
 OPIUM.
 PACKING.
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.
 SALICYLATE OF SODA.

Myelitis.

BELLADONNA.
 ERGOT.
 PHOSPHORUS.
 SILVER NITRATE.

Nævus.

CHROMIC ACID.
 ELECTROLYSIS.
 GALVANO-CAUTERY.
 LIGATION.
 NITRIC ACID.

Nausea.

BISMUTH.
 COCAINE.
 HYDROCYANIC ACID.
 ICE.
 IPECACUANHA. In sickness of pregnancy and chronic alcoholism; 1 ℥ of wine, repeated frequently.
 MORPHIA.
 PEPPERMINT.
 SPIRIT AMMON. AROMATIC.

Nephritis, Acute.

ACONITE. At commencement.
 BELLADONNA.
 CANNABIS INDICA. As diuretic, especially in hæmaturia.
 CANTHARIDES. 1 ℥ of tincture every three hours to stop hæmaturia after acute symptoms have subsided.
 DIGITALIS. As diuretic.
 EUCALYPTUS.
 GALLIC ACID.
 JABORANDI.
 JUNIPER.
 POULTICES. Over loins.
 TURPENTINE. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ℥ doses, every two to four hours.

Nervousness.

ACONITE. 1 ℥ of tincture at bedtime for restlessness.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CAFFEINE.
 CAMPHOR.
 CHLORAL.
 IGNATIA.
 STRYCHNINE.

Neuralgia.

ACONITIA.
AMMONIUM VALERIANATE.
AMYL NITRITE.
ANTIFEBRIN.
ATROPINE. In liniment or hypodermically.
BELLADONNA.
BLISTERS.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CAFFEINE.
CANNABIS INDICA.
CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.
CHLOROFORM. Locally, and by inhalation, when pain very severe.
COD-LIVER OIL.
CROTON CHLORAL.
DIGITALIS.
ELECTRICITY.
ERGOT.
GELSEMIUM.
IODIDES.
IRON.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
MUSTARD POULTICE.
NITRO-GLYCERINE.
NUX VOMICA.
OIL OF CLOVES.
PEPPERMINT.
QUININE.
SALICYLIC ACID.
THERMO-CAUTERY.
VALERIAN.
VIBRATION.
WATER. Hot or cold, locally.

Nightmare.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CAMPHOR-WATER.

Nipples, Sore.

BALSAM OF PERU.
BENZOIN.
BORAX.
COLLODION.
LEAD SALTS.
TANNIN.

Nodes.

MERCURY.
POTASSIUM IODIDE.

Nymphomania.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CAMPHOR.
LUPULINE.

Obesity.

ALKALINE WATERS.
AMMONIUM BROMIDE.
BANTING'S SYSTEM—living on meat and green vegetables, and avoiding starch, sugars, and fats.

Onychia.

IODOFORM.
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.
STRAPPING.

Ophthalmia. See *Conjunctivitis*.**Orechitis.**

MERCURY AND BELLADONNA. Ointment.
STRAPPING.

Otitis.

BORACIC ACID. Locally.
DRY CLEANSING.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.
SILVER NITRATE. Solution.
ZINC SULPHATE.

Ozæna.

ALKALINE WASHES.
IODINE. As inhalation; washing out nose with solution of common salt, to which a few drops of the tincture of iodine have been added.
IODOFORM.
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Solution.
TANNIN, GLYCERITE OF.

Parotitis.

ACONITE.
JABORANDI.
MERCURY. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of gray powder three or four times a day.
POULTICE.

Pediculi.

MERCURY. As ointment or wash.

Pemphigus.

ARSENIC.
COD-LIVER OIL.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
MERCURY.
PHOSPHORUS.

Pericarditis.

ACONITE.
BLISTERS. Near heart.
BRYONIA.
DIGITALIS. Heart rapid and feeble, with cyanosis and dropsy.
OPIUM. In grain doses every three to six hours.
QUININE.
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Periostitis.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, or AMMONIUM.
IODINE. Locally.
POULTICES.

Peritonitis.

ACONITE. At commencement.
 BRYONIA. When exudation.
 LEECHES.
 MERCURY.
 OPIUM. Freely used.
 POULTICES.
 TURPENTINE.

Perspiration.

AROMATIC SULPHURIC ACID.
 ATROPIA.
 BELLADONNA. In liniment, for local
 sweats.
 JABORANDI.
 OPIUM.
 QUININE.
 SPONGING, very hot.
 STRYCHNINE.
 VINEGAR.

Pertussis.

ACONITE.
 ALUM.
 BELLADONNA.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CHLORAL.
 CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 CROTON CHLORAL.
 ERGOT.
 IPECACUANHA.
 MONOBROMIDE OF CAMPHOR.
 NITRITE OF AMYL.
 OPIUM.
 VALERIAN.

Pharyngitis.

ACONITE.
 ALUM. Gargle.
 CAPSICUM. Gargle.
 COCAINE.
 FERRIC CHLORIDE. Locally and in-
 ternally.
 GLYCERINE. Locally.
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Locally.
 QUININE.
 SILVER NITRATE. Locally.
 STRYCHNINE.
 TANNIN. As powder, or glycerine,
 locally.
 ZINC SULPHATE. Gargle.

Phlebitis.

HAMAMELIS.
 HOT FOMENTATIONS.
 OPIUM.
 REST, absolute.

Phlegmasia Alba.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE. In full
 doses, when much prostration.
 BELLADONNA EXTRACT. With mer-
 curial ointment locally.

Phlegmasia Alba (continued).

HAMAMELIS.
 OPIUM. Internally and locally.

Phthisis.

ALCOHOL. With food or cod-liver
 oil.
 ANTIPIRYNE. To reduce tempera-
 ture.
 ARSENIC. To remove commencing
 consolidation, and when tongue is
 red and irritable.
 ATROPIA. To check perspiration.
 BENZOIN. As inhalation to lessen
 cough and expectoration.
 CHLORAL.
 CHLOROFORM, to check cough.
 COCAINE. Solution 4-20 per cent. to
 throat and mouth to relieve irrita-
 tion.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 DIGITALIS.
 GLYCERINE. In place of cod-liver
 oil.
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 IODINE LINIMENT.
 IRON.
 MERCURIC CHLORIDE. In minute
 doses for diarrhœa.
 MORPHIA, with STARCH or BIS-
 MUTH. To larynx.
 OPIUM.
 OXYGEN.
 PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
 PILOCARPINE. To check sweats.
 QUININE.
 SALICYLIC ACID. For foul breath
 and offensive expectoration.

Pleurisy. See Hydrothorax.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA PLASTER.
 BLISTERS.
 BRYONIA. After aconite.
 DIGITALIS.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. To aid ab-
 sorption.
 LOCAL WET PACK.

Pleurodynia.

BELLADONNA. Plaster or liniment.
 CHLORAL. With camphor locally.
 ETHER. Locally, in spray.
 IRON.
 MUSTARD-LEAVES.
 OPIUM.
 POULTICES.
 QUININE.
 STRAPPING.

Pneumonia.

ACONITE. At commencement.
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. As stimu-
 lant toward end.

Pneumonia (*continued*).

BELLADONNA. At commencement.
 BRYONIA. When pleurisy present.
 DIGITALIS.
 OPIUM.
 POULTICES.
 QUININE.
 SALICYLATE OF SODA. As anti-pyretic.
 TURPENTINE. As stimulant.

Polypus.

ALUM.
 TANNIN. By insufflation.

Prolapsus Ani.

ALUM. Locally.
 ICE.
 CAUTERIZATION.
 STRYCHNIA.
 TANNIN. Locally.

Prolapsus Uteri.

ALUM. By vaginal douche.
 GALLS. Decoction by injection.
 TANNIN.

Prostate, Enlarged.

ALKALIES. For irritation of bladder, with acid urine.
 AMMONIUM BENZOATE. For cystitis with alkaline urine.
 CONIUM.
 ERGOT.
 IODOFORM. By suppository.

Prurigo and Pruritus.

ARSENIC. Internally.
 BALSAM OF PERU.
 BORACIC ACID.
 CALOMEL. Ointment.
 CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.
 COD-LIVER OIL. By inunction.
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. Wash.
 GLYCERINE.
 GLYCEROLE OF TAR.
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. Locally.
 IODOFORM. Ointment.
 OPIUM.
 OIL OF CADE.
 TAR OINTMENT.

Psoriasis.

ALKALINE BATH.
 ARSENIC.
 CALOMEL. Ointment.
 CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 GLYCERINE.
 INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION.
 LEAD IODIDE. Locally.
 PHOSPHORUS. Substitute for arsenic.
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.

Psoriasis (*continued*).

SULPHUR. Internally.
 TAR. Ointment.
 ULMUS.
 VASELINE.

Ptyalism.

ACIDS. Small doses, and in gargles.
 BELLADONNA.
 CHLORATE OF POTASH. Gargle.
 TANNIN.

Puerperal Convulsions.

BELLADONNA.
 BLEEDING.
 CHLORAL. In full doses.
 CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.
 MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
 VERATRUM VIRIDE. Pushed to nausea.

Puerperal Fever.

ACONITE. At commencement.
 OPIUM. For wakefulness and delirium, very useful.
 QUININE. In large doses.
 TURPENTINE
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Puerperal Mania.

ANÆSTHETICS.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CHLORAL.
 HYOSCYAMUS.
 OPIUM.
 QUININE.

Puerperal Peritonitis.

ACONITE.
 LAXATIVES.
 OPIUM.
 QUININE.
 TURPENTINE.

Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

ERGOT.
 GALLIC ACID.
 IRON.
 NUX VOMICA.
 QUININE.
 TURPENTINE.

Pyæmia.

IRON.
 OPIUM.
 PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.
 QUININE.
 TURPENTINE.

Pyrosis.

ACIDS, MINERAL.
 ALKALIES.
 BISMUTH.

Pyrosis (*continued*).

CAMPHOR.
CARBOLIC ACID.
CREASOTE.
GALLIC ACID.
GLYCERINE.
NUX VOMICA.

Rheumatism, Acute.

ACONITE.
ALKALIES.
AMMONIUM BROMIDE.
ANTIPYRIN.
BLISTERS.
COLD BATHS.
DIGITALIS.
IRON.
LIME-JUICE.
OPIUM.
QUININE.
SALICYLATE OF SODA. Relieves pain most quickly.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

BELLADONNA.
BROMIDE OF LITHIUM.
COD-LIVER OIL.
GUAIAC.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
MERCURY AND MORPHIA. Oleate locally.
QUININE.
SULPHUR. Locally and as sulphides, or sulphur waters internally.
TURKISH BATHS.

Rickets.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.
COD-LIVER OIL.
COLD SPONGING.
IODIDE OF IRON.
QUININE.

Scabies.

BAKING of clothes to destroy ova.
BALSAM OF PERU. Locally, agreeable and effective.
MERCURY. White precipitate ointment.
PETROLEUM.
SULPHUR. Ointment.

Scarlet Fever. (Treatment chiefly symptomatic.)

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
CHLORINE-WATER. As gargle.
COLD COMPRESS to throat.
DIGITALIS.
FAT, inunction over the whole body.
PACKING. Useful and comforting.
SALICYLATE OF SODA: As antipyretic.
SPONGING.

Sciatica.

ACUPUNCTURE.
ATROPIA.
BELLADONNA.
BLISTERS.
CAUTERY. Slight application.
CHLOROFORM. Liniment.
ELECTRICITY.
ETHER. Spray.
MORPHIA.
POULTICES.
TURPENTINE. In $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. doses for 3 or 4 nights.

Scrofula.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.
COD-LIVER OIL.
IODIDE OF IRON.

Scurvy.

ACIDS.
ALUM. With myrrh, for ulcerated gums.
CITRIC ACID.
LIME-JUICE.
QUINIA. With mineral acids.
VINEGAR.

Sea-Sickness.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
BROMIDE OF SODIUM.
CANNABIS INDICA.
CHAMPAGNE.
CHLORAL.
CHLOROFORM. 2-5 ms. on sugar.
COCAINE.
NITRO-GLYCERINE.
NUX VOMICA.

Seborrhœa.

BORAX, with GLYCERINE.

Spermatorrhœa.

ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.
BROMIDES.
CAMPHOR.
CANTHARIDES.
ELECTRICITY.
NUX VOMICA.
PHOSPHORUS.
TURPENTINE.

Spinal Congestion.

ACONITE.
ERGOT.
NUX VOMICA.

Spinal Irritation.

ACONITE OINTMENT.
ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.

Spinal Irritation (*continued*).

BLISTERS.
CONIUM.
COUNTER-IRRITATION.
DIGITALIS.
ERGOT.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
PHOSPHORUS.

Sprains.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.
ARNICA.
BANDAGING.
FOMENTATIONS.
MASSAGE.

Stomatitis.

ACIDS, MINERAL.
ALUM.
BORAX.
CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.
GLYCERITE OF TANNIN.
NITRIC ACID.

Sweating. See *Perspiration*.**Sycosis.**

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, solution 2-3
grs. to f3 of water.
EPILATION.
SULPHUROUS ACID.

Synovitis.

ACONITE.
ARNICA.
BANDAGE, OR STRAPPING.
BLISTERS.
COD-LIVER OIL.
IODINE. Injection.
MASSAGE.

Syphilis.

ARSENIC.
BITTER TONICS.
COD-LIVER OIL.
IODIDES.
IODOFORM.
IRON.
MERCURY.
POTASSIC IODIDE.

Tabes Mesenterica.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.
COD-LIVER OIL.
FATTY INUNCTION.
PHOSPHORIC ACID.
SARSAPARILLA.

Tetanus.

BROMIDES.
CHLORAL.
GELSEMIUM.
NEUROTOMY.
OPIUM.
PHYSOSTIGMA.

Tetanus (*continued*).

URETHAN.
WARM BATHS.

Tic Douloureux.

ACONITIN.
AMMONII CHLORIDUM.
ARSENIC.
CANNABIS INDICA.
MORPHIA.
PHYSOSTIGMA.
VERATRIA.

Tinea Circinata.

COD-LIVER OIL.
IODINE, TINCTURE. Locally.
MERCURY. Locally.
SULPHUROUS ACID. Locally.

Tinea Favosa.

ARSENIC.
EPILATION.
HYPOSULPHITES.
MERCURY. Locally.
SULPHUROUS ACID.

Tinea Tonsurans.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.
COD-LIVER OIL.
EPILATION.
MERCURY OLEATE.
PARASITICIDE LOTIONS.

Tonsillitis.

ACONITE.
ALUM.
BELLADONNA.
BICARBONATE OF SODA. Dry, locally.
COCAINE.
GUALAC.
ICE AND WET PACK.
MERCURY.
OPIUM.
POTASSIC IODIDE.
TANNIC ACID.

Tonsils, Enlarged.

AMMONIUM IODIDE.
IRON, tincture of chloride.
MASSAGE.
SILVER NITRATE.
TANNIN.

Tonsils, Ulcerated.

BICARBONATE OF SODA. Dry locally.
IRON, tincture.
MERCURIC IODIDE.
POTASSIUM CHLORATE.
SULPHUROUS ACID.

Toothache.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.
CARBOLIC ACID.
CLOVES, OIL.
CREASOTE.

Torticollis.

ARSENIC.
ELECTRICITY.
MASSAGE.
MERCURY.
NUX VOMICA.

Trismus.

ANÆSTHETICS.
BELLADONNA.
CHLORAL.
OPIUM.
PHYSOSTIGMA.

Tympanites.

ACIDS AND ALKALIES.
ASAFCETIDA.
CARBOLIC ACID.
HYOSCYAMUS.
NUX VOMICA.
TURPENTINE.
VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

Typhlitis.

BELLADONNA.
ICE-BAG.
LEECHES.
MERCURY.
OPIUM.

Typhoid Fever.

ALCOHOL.
ANTIFEBRIN.
ANTIPYRETICS.
ASAFCETIDA.
BATHS.
CALOMEL.
CAMPHOR.
CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.
COLD COMPRESS.
DIGITALIS.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
HYOSCYAMUS.
MURIATIC ACID.
OPIUM.
PEPSIN.
QUININE.
TURPENTINE.

Typhus Fever.

ALCOHOL.
CAMPHOR.
DIGITALIS.
HYOSCYAMUS.
MINERAL ACIDS.
OPIUM.
QUININE.
STRYCHNIA.

Varicose Veins.

HAMAMELIS.

Vomiting. See *Nausea*.

AMMONIUM SALTS AND AROMATIC
SPIRITS.

Vomiting (*continued*).

ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.
BISMUTH.
BLISTERS.
BROMIDES.
CALOMEL.
CARBOLIC ACID.
CERIUM OXALATE.
CHLOROFORM.
CINNAMON.
CLOVES.
CREASOTE.
COUNTER-IRRITATION.
HYDROCYANIC ACID.
ICE.
IPECACUANHA.
KOUMISS.
MORPHIA.
NUTRIENT ENEMATA.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
PEPSIN.
STRYCHNIA.
ZINC.

Warts.

ACIDS, MINERAL.
ALKALIES, CAUSTIC.
CHROMIC ACID.
SILVER NITRATE.

Worms.

ALUM. Injection for thread-worms.
CASTOR OIL.
EUCALYPTOL. Injection for thread-worms.
FILIX MAS. For tape-worms.
IGNATIA.
IRON. Injection for thread-worms, and as a tonic.
KAMALA. For tape-worms.
KOUSSO. For tape-worms.
LIME-WATER. Injection for thread-worms.
PEPO.
QUINIA.
QUASSIA. Injection for thread-worms.
SANTONINE. For round-worms.
SODIUM CHLORIDE. Injection for thread-worms.
TURPENTINE. For tape-worms.

Yellow Fever.

CALOMEL.
CAMPHOR.
CHLORODYNE.
IPECACUANHA.
LEAD ACETATE.
NUX VOMICA.
QUININE.
STIMULANTS.
TURPENTINE.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

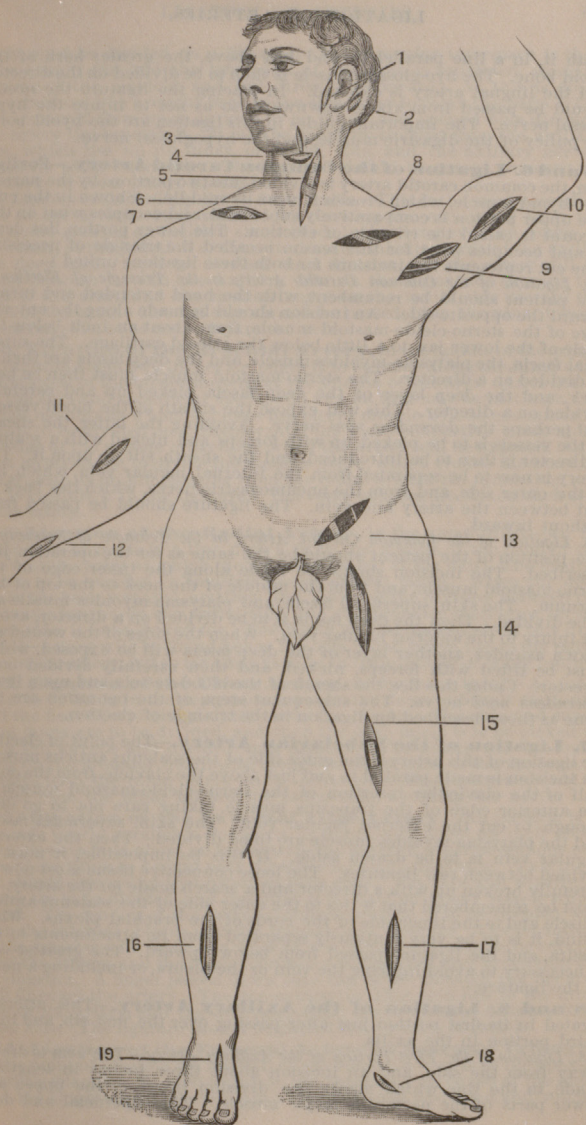
THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating an artery in its continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under-



neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the sides of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligation.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fascia must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. Ligation of the Brachial Artery, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The *venæ comites* lie one on each side of the artery.

11. Ligation of the Radial Artery, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. Ligation of the Ulnar Artery, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made, over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the former operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE
MEDICAL NEWS
VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE,
FOR THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK,
1888.

Th.
5

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 8	M. 9	Tu. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	Sa. 14
Miss Jones 7805-1000	c						
Reuben Foster. (Moss clay)				c	c	c	cc
Mr E Marks 2004 Green					c.		
Miss Clements							c

Th. 1
12

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su. 15	M. 16	Tu. 17	W. 18	Th. 19	F. 20	Sa. 21
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Mrs Day
Mrs Mc Intosh

L	C		C			C
			C	C		C

Th. 7
19 2

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

c

Handwritten notes in the top right corner, possibly reading: "The first trial of the..."

NAME.

Su.
22M.
23Tu.
24W.
25Th.
26F.
27Sa.
28

Mr Jan Welch. Jr. Genoa
 Mrs day

Class.

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME,	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Sa.
	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	
Mrs Sam Belsh	c				c			
Mrs Mary S Reddell 116 S. 4th	c							
Mrs Clements					c			

Th.
2

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

C

NAME. *W. J. J. J.*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11

*Lane Welsh Jr.**T. D. Shum 15-27 h 13 th**Miss Clement*

C

C

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa. 18
Mr C. Robinson	c	c					
Capt Snappen			c				
Camillus Redder 37 Nassau St N.Y.			c				
Mrs Frances Walker							c

Th. 1
18 2

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Mrs. Fraser Elton	1						
H. C. den		e		c			
T. D. Cuyler				c			
T. O. Puler Mangum				e	c		

Th.

23

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME, *HOME*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
26	27	28	29	1	2	3

W. W. W. 2137 1/2 13 4

C. S. B. 2340 Market St

c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Grand
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Sergeant Price 1709 Walnut		c.						
Mr Walth 2124 Wasmott						c	c	
Man B Newley Mechanizing							G	
Miss Clements						c		
Dr Carter 1832 Walnut								c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mr. Buckner 2d & Cor. 10th & Grand		C	C				
Dr. Custer			C				

Th.
15

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME. *HOME*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Mr. Gellender. Wash Hotel -
 Mr. S. J. Joseph

C.

C.

Th. 1
22

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

*Mr. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]*

NAME.	Su. 25	M. 26	Tu. 27	W. 28	Th. 29	F. 30	Sa. 31
Mr. Luf. St. Joseph	c						
Mr - for Dr. Philpate,				c			
Mrs. Mitchell 1602 Sumner				c			
Miss Shipley Locust ave 9th.				c			
John Wright 120 S 16th				c	X _n	X	c/
				10	20	13	14

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Th. 7
29
X
20

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C. & 10, 45 n. v. 10

40
1
200
20
420

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
John Wright	X	X	X	cc	c	c	c
Spencer		c	c				
Thos Shepley. do not ave golden					c		
McKelvey's nephew					c.		
Walter H. H. 1122 Sprma							c
capt Griffin						c	

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 8	M. 9	Tu. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	Sa. 14
J. L. Wright		C				C	
C. with Farrell			C				
Miss Kelly					C		

Th. 12

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
John Wright.			C			C	
John Wood 1313 Spruce St				C			
Prayler 2342 Market			C				
Dr. B - W. Conderken				1			

Th.
19

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

5

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

John Wright
 Adam Black
 Chas. M. Rhoads

C

C

1

c

?

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
John Wright	1		a.			Ar.	Q.
C. M. O. Deland				/			
C. C. Ewing.						/	

Th.
3

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
John Wright.	1		a.			a	a
am. Leffer.		c					
Mr. R.			a				
Mrs Pemberton 1831 Belmont				c.			
Mrs Feldman					c		
or Carter					c.		

Th.
10

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME. *ASHMEAD*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19

John Wright
John Ashmead 423 Pm

<i>1.</i>	<i>e</i>				<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
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			<i>c</i>			
--	--	--	----------	--	--	--

Th.
17

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 20	M. 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	Sa. 26
Dr Carter			t				
Mayor Wright			a			a	
Capt Sniffen			/	/			
C with Dr. Hinner							c.
C Dr. Mellersh.						c	
C c Dr. T. B. Reed, (T. M. L.)							c

Th. 1
24

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Handwritten notes:
 1888
 1889

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th.

F.

Sa.

27

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29

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31

1

2

Major Wright
Capt S. M. S. M. S.

C.

C

C

C

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

May Wright

Mr Gordon.

Mr Grant

Mr Blumck (Belknap)

Mr S. for Reed (Gordon)

/

n

c

c

c

c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME, *W. A. BOWEN*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Mayer Wright
in Smith 1523 Marshall

*104**c c*

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME. *ABONEN*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Mr. Howard 1231 N. Bd St

c.

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Th.
21

NAME.

Su	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Capt Gruffman
in Basford

a

c

W. Th.
27 28

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME. *KAROLINE*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Capt Sniffen.
her son

*e**c*

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th.

F.

Sa.

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V. Th.
1 12

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.
15M.
16Tu.
17W.
18Th.
19F.
20Sa.
21

V. Th.
8 19

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME. *IXABOKEM*

Su.	M	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME, KAZORNIK

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

W. Th.
15 16

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.

19

M.

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Tu.

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W.

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Th.

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F.

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Sa.

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CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.

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Tu.

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Sa.

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CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Th.
13

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA. MAY

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME,

Su.	M	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Th.
27

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th.

F.

Sa.

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1

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6

John Wenzel.

Mr. Hamez Gen

Capt. Grapen

4 weeks

cc

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

John Wright

Mrs Heath Camden

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Tr.
0
11

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th.

F.

Sa.

14

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Wagon Wright
 Mrs Randolph Alden

c

a

c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Th.
7
18

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th.

F.

Sa.

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May Wenzel

e

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.
28M.
29Tu.
30W.
31Th.
1F.
2Sa.
3

My largest

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CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th

F.

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*May bright-**@*

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

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F.

Sa.

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May Wengat

Q

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

May Wright
C. D. Galt.
Mrs. Hutchins

r.

c.

a

/

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

V. Th.
21 22

NAME

Su.
25M.
26Tu.
27W.
28Th.
29F.
30Sa.
1

May Lloyd

Mr. Butler

Dr. Hartline

Jas. Muller. Ridge Ave

a. w

W. Th.
28 29

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

by hand post

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

May. Lloyd

/

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA. MAY

NAME. *MAHOMED*

Su	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME. *MAJOKAM*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

W. 11
19 2

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME, *ABRAHAM*

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.

M.

Tu.

W.

Th.

F.

Sa.

30

31

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

Chloris

- Jan 5th
1. Heart cases
 - 2 Malaria.
 - 3 can liver
 - 4 Urat drop.
- 12th
- 1) Anderson Res. & Les
 - 2 Pneumonia, slight
 - 3 acute. Empyema & Phthisis
 - 4 Ch. diarrhoea
 - 5 Tumors of ovaries
- 19
1. Pulsating aorta
 - 2 Tub. peritonitis - ?

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

Jan Path. Socy

12th. 1 on appendix abs. by hist

2 Mitral stenosis

3. remarkable case of ulcerat. dis. of
Larynx & intestine

4 2 cases ulc. Endocarditis

28th. Aneurism necrosis of the heart

9th. Chr. Peritonitis

5-aneurism of aorta

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

TIME.

PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

REMARKS.

DATE.

TIME.

PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

REMARKS.

PATIENT'S NAME.

End of Last
Menstruat'n.Date Exp'd
ConfinementDate of
Delivery.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PATIENT'S NAME.

End of Last
Menstruat'n.Date Exp'td
ConfinementDate of
Delivery.

PATIENT'S NAME.

End of Last
Menstruat'n.Date Exp'd
ConfinementDate of
Delivery.

	NAME OF CHILD.	SEX AND COLOR.	No. of CHILD.	REMARKS.
In				
Date				

1896-1897

PATIENT'S NAME.

End of Last
Menstruat'n.Date Exp'td
ConfinementDate of
Delivery.

PATIENT'S NAME.

End of Last
Menstruat'n.Date Exp'td
ConfinementDate of
Delivery.

DATE.

NAME.

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

Vaccinations.

199

[illegible]

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE

Y.

M.

D.

COLOR

Mr'd, Single,
or Widowed.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

Mr'd, Single,
or Widowed.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS. *Nurses*

Edgar Adams. 1707 Millenham St.
 Mrs Anne Jones 915 - Clinton St.
Marriage - Sweden.

Mrs L. C. West. 2009 Poplar St.
Massachusetts.

Rose Flynn 1240 Main St. U. H.

1132 Grand St.

Mrs Mary Butler 3811 Locust.

Mrs Lewis " " "

Mrs S. A. Paine 1425 Pine
(Married in Sweden)

Mrs Willie Rogge Sweden

Dr. Statterman

Mrs Hynes - *officer, U.S.*

3812 Woodland Ave

Mrs Lefield 925 - 113th St.

Mrs Chew 2327 St Albans Place. W.C.

M. M. Baker 3718 Chestnut. - 3rd year

J. E. Fols. Lancaster, Pa. (118 N 34th)

Mrs Thos Eugene Bonnell S.C.
4th year - Charleston

Mrs Hensley -

D. Corning. Moreland. Geneva
 Switzerland

C. W. B. Pate Redondo Truckee

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

Melrose N.J.

Isabella Patterson

1210 Spruce St.

Miss Lynington 227 N. 25th St.

Miss Richler 3346 Walnut St.

Hill St.

Miss Armstrong

1526 Arch St.

Type writer - or as companion
in block after a little girl.

May Francis

9 Lucca St Place

upper Thames St
E.C.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

NURSES' ADDRESSES.

NURSES' ADDRESSES.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	<i>Baltimore</i>			
	Mrs Dixon	15	00	
	Mrs Muller	10	00	
	Mr F T King	20	00	
	Mr Thompson	10	00	pd
	Mrs Loring	10	00	pd
	Mrs Mitchell	10	00	
Jul 2	Wm. Lipe Col. Jacobs & Co.	10		pd
	Chas. Rott 117 Paca St.	20	00	if 2.00/11
Aug 20	Horner Det in	500		pd
Aug	Det. Judge Curran	300		pd
	Mr Perry Dundas			
	Miss Mc Gough	10		
	A G Ramsay	25		pd
Sept 30	Kuche	20		
Oct 3	Mr Miller 1515 Dundas	50		Hopkins paid
"	Mrs Latsche	10		
12	Mrs Cameron	10		
	C. O. Walker	15		pd
"	Mr R. Brautp	10		pd
16	Mrs Mc Pherson (Hamp)	10		pd
"	Mr Conon	10		pd
20	C. G. & T. Thomas Typ	10		pd
"	Mr Daer. 609 2d St	10		
Nov 1	Burgwale			
	Mr. 1620 Mad Ave. 11	20		
" 3	Mr Bok. aungs (O Camp)	10		pd
"	Mr Sunderman (O Hammett)	15		pd
12	Berkshire Bus. Co	10		pd
15	Mrs H. a. Wize Richm	25		pd
17	Mr Deutsch (Ball.) New	15		pd
24	Mr F. Romley ra	10		pd
26	Mrs Warren S. etc.	10		

fig 27 Paid

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Nov 20	Jim Wood	<u>10</u> 00	nd.	
"	Mrs. Sauerwein.	5 00	10/17 St Paul.	
29	Rohr. 7/2 Ind. Com.	5 00		
"	Jerne Tyson	<u>15</u> 00		
Dec 7	Idiebliek	<u>10</u> 00	nd.	
" 9	Indemannig	<u>10</u> 00	nd.	
13	Mrs. Eile. Ind & Lunden	15.		
20	Freem. Trmt. A.C.	<u>50</u> 00	nd	
"	Freem. Trmt. Lunden	<u>10</u> 00	nd	
31	Rohr.	10		
"	Switt. Cumberland & Co.	<u>10</u>	nd	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
		Feb 29. 11 -		
	G T Rullent	to John Bell		
	Sept 2nd 1886	200 00		
	April 25 ny	100		
	May 17th ny	100		
	June 27 Tr	200		
		<u>600</u> 00		

Cash Account.

213

BILL SENT.	NAME	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
87	<u>7/10</u>			
Nov 11/85	—	100	00	
Feb 12 '88		100	00	
April 26 88		100	00	
June 7 -		100	00	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward Jan Oct. 1st		739 83.	
Jan 2nd	2nd Quat 2nd		333 00	
5	Isaac Harvey		10 00	
6	21st Crump		80 00	
8	Mrs Jones 3805- Ludden		10 00	
"	S. Carrat.		15 00	
16	T D. Stinson		125 00	
"	Capt Gaffer		100 00	
	Alv Depper		50 00	
14	John Devine		10 00	
26	Henry Lewis		40 00	
Feb 2	Mrs. Clay		50 00	
3	Mrs Beddell		10 00	
12	Christopher Robinson		3 00 00	
14	Lea Brothers		73 50	
19	Con. Tugwell		10 00	
23	C. Lee		5 00	
27	Cous. H. Meuser		10 00	
March 3.	Con. S. Berry. 23 40 Washer St		10 00	
10	4. to Mr Tyeon		5 00	
"	College Saland		3 33 00	
14	Mrs. Knealy.		10 00	
16	Appleton & Co		10 00	
28	D. -		5 00	
April 4	Thos. Shepley		20 00	
	C. Kuddes New York		15 00	
	C D. Schuyler		10 00	
11	Con. S. T. Wacker		5 00	
"	Mr. Kelly		5 00	
17	Lea Bros.		18 35	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Forward -		23 90 00	
April 19	Marks		10 00	
"	G. T. R. Bell case		6 00 00	
"	Kucha Estate		15 00	
24	M. Sup. Ct. Hotel		3 0 00	
20	Adam Black (Ketchum)		10 00	
30	Clements -		4 0 00	
May 2	Mrs. Zumball		3 0 00	
"	or balance		5 00	
7	C. pres. of Upper		10 00	
8	Mrs. Laffey (or S. Hall)		5 00	
10	Mrs. C. Feldman		10 00	
12	William Mitchell		10 00	
22	Coll. Salary		12 61 57	
24	Con - C. D. Melnick		10 00	
29	Capt. G. Rafferty		3 0 00	
June 4	H. C. Lea		25 00	
"	H. C. Grant Phillips		10 00	
5	John H. Chellish		5 00	
6	Mrs. J. M. Reed		10 00	
7	T. D. Skuse		10 00	
7	John Ashmead		10 00	
2	Mrs. Pemberton		5 00	
7	Sam. Welch Jr.		12 50 00	
8	John Wright		3 00 00	
12	Geo. Wood		15 00	
"	John V. V. V.		25 00	
14	Lea Bros		15 00	
20	Mrs. Simon & L. H. & Co.		10 00	
			50 32 00	

4966

Cash Account.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
June 25	Flt Transport.		5020 00	
July 7	Capt Snuffer		10 00	11
"	Mr Smith		30 00	
"	Mr Jones		20 00	
"	Mr Jones		100 00	
Dec 2	Fris in Canada		40 00	
Sept 11	Cms with Dr Lloyd		10 00	
29	Am c de King Burt		20 00	
			5240 00	

BILL SENT.	NAME. <i>From Oct.</i>	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Oct.	Oct J B Reed		10 00	
"	Glendon		25 00	
27	Manley		10 00	
	Estate of Cate		60 00	
Nov 3	Cuthb. From		10 00	
9	Lea Bros		100 94	
1	College		333 33	
12	Mrs Randolph		15 00	pd
20	C. C. & E. L.		10 00	
Dec 1	Sam Miller		10 00	nd
15	G. Keen		10 00	
29	Emmeline. Tont		20 00	
29	For Lectures Tont		150 00	
31	J B Howard		15 00	
Jan 1	College Fees		333 00	
6	Cuthb. Frazel		20 00	
7	Tom Burnett		15 00	
13	Geo. Marks Chicago		16 00	
"	May. Wright		80 00	
15	ShIPLEY Estate		25 00	
17	Baker		20 00	
18	Micox.		10 00	
19	McCoy (Balt)		100 00	
25	Judge. Lincoln		10 00	
28	Cauldrey		10 00	
Feb 1	Cms.		5 00	
"	Cms		10 00	
2	12 Lmf. J H Sala		416 67	pd.
3	C. Cuthb. & Kelly		10 00	
5	Cm. - L. Cms		10 00	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Jan 1886	Mrsy Clements - Mrs Jones 38.25 dollar		10	10 10
	Fees for Canadian			
Jan 88	Forward to date	\$ 500.	00	
Feb 12	C. Robinson		3 00	00
	J. V. Aug 1886		40	00
	Hon. Pope 3/28/89		2 00	00
Feb 7th	Cous John Hogg		10	00
8	Lea Bros		21	95
9	Com - C. B. Wood		10	00
"	Mrs Harvey		40	00
17	Spice Co.		5	00
17	Giffith. C. P. Miller		15	00
Mar 1	J. H. Salaz		416	87
7	W. Sal		3 35	33
16	Miller. Milwaukee		15	00
28	Hon. Pope Ottawa		2 00	00
Apr 20	J. H. Salaz		416	86
22	Cous.		10	00
24	"		10	00
25	Com.		10	00
9	Com. (Hawthorn)		15	00
May 1st	J. H. Sal.		416	60
May 30	W. P. Sal		1023	81
June 4	J. H. S.		416	66
June 20	cheques for purchase Horse		110	00
			25	
July 10	Am J. H. S.		632	
Aug	Cous in Canada		26	
Sept	J. H. S.		416	
709841-			7358	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	E. B. O.		500 00	
	G. M. & Co		46 00	
	Samuelson		27 00	
	Stovel		65 00	
	Gazette		52 00	
	<u>Taylor & Son</u>		<u>35 00</u>	nd
	Ashford		14 18	
	Bishop		2 50	
	Doman			

Oct-11

24 Sal

4/6 00

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Oct	John Wright. 14. vint		80 00	pd
	Harvey. 2 cars.		40	pd
	Mrs Heath Camden.		10 00	
	Capt Graffer		20 00	✓
	Emm + Randolph Alden		15 00	pd
27	Mrs Regby.		10 00	pd
Nov 3	C Farrell		10 00	pd
4	Mrs W. J. Lincox Egypt. Loh Co.		10 00	pd
13	Gustav A Bisler 726 N 40		20 00	pd
20	C with or Gilt		10 00	pd
Dec. 1	Jane. Miller		10 00	pd
✓ Jan 4.	with or Bollen ^{JB} 2 C.		40 00	✓
	" " on cut		25	
Feb. 10	C of Gilt ^{JK} 4622 Wayne St		150 00	pd
✓ Feb 14	Baker 2012 Locust St		20 00	pd
	Mrs Lottell 3 con		30	pd
✓	D Mc Sullivan 610 38th St		10	✓ pd
✓	May or Wright		60	pd.
	Mrs Meussen with money " "		30	✓
4/11	Mrs - C or G		10 00	pd
"	Mrs - C or G		10 00	pd
27	Mrs Hare		25 00	pd
4	Beaton C Meussen		15 00	pd
Aug.	Oct on -		15 00	
	Miller C or		10 00	
	King		10 00	
Jan 7.	C. Thompson C or Thomas		10 00	

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	1885			
	Capt. Gruffman Adelsmann		100 00	pd
	Estate of J. Kieber		15 00	pd
	J. Harvey. 225-523rd 15th		10 00	pd
	Miss Lucy H. 16th		10 00	pd ??
	John Grimes 2251 Adams St		15 00	
	W.H. Bennett 504 Marshall St		10 00	6/1
	Ed. Willard 241 5th		25 00	6/1
	T.D. Stinson 1326 N. 15th		125 00	pd.
	Wm Lipper.		50 00	pd
	Miss Waldrop. F.H. Caldwell Chattanooga.		200 00	5/30
	J.H. Cramp.		60 00	pd
	Howard Cramp		20 00	
	Jm Sellers		25 00	
	Henry Lewis		40 00	pd
	Starting Castigan		20 00	
	John Levine		10 00	
Jan 2	Mr. Clements		40 00	3/13/86
8	Miss Jones 3805-Adams.		10 00	pd.
11	Miss Clay (R. & H.) Adams		50 00	pd
12	E. Marks 2004 Green -		10 00	4/2 pd.
23	S. Welch Jr. Germania		125 00	pd.
30	Miss Mary S Reddell 116. 5th St		10 00	pd
Feb 6	Mr T.D. Stinson 1527 N. 15th St		10 00	6/1 pd
12	Carroll R. Robinson		300 00	pd
14	Capt. Gruffman		30 00	pd
16	Camillus Ridder 32 Nassau St. N.Y.		15 00	4/2 pd
17	Mr. Traver			
19	Mr. C. Furell		10 00	pd
20	H. C. Lea		25 00	6/1 pd
22	T.D. Cuyler 254 S. 16		10 00	4/2 pd

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
Feb 23	J. S. Peela c with D. Jan		5 00	pd
" 27	H. S. Weisen		10 00	pd
March 3	C. S. B. Bury		10 00	pd
" 5	J. Legend Price 1709 Walnut		10 00	4/2 pd
" 8	Mr. Wright 2124 Warrick St		10 00	
" 9	Dean B. Kersley Mechanicburg, Cumb		10 00	pd
" 10	4. 00 for Tyre		5 00	pd
13	Benedict N. E. Cor. 10th & Parrish		20 00	4/20 pd
20	Giddens Washington Hotel		25 00	6/1 pd
24	Mr. Sup.		30 00	pd
28	— Philips by		5 00	pd
"	W. W. W. W. W. W. 310 N 4th St.		10 00	4/2 pd
"	Thos. Shipley Louisa Ave Gravel		20 00	4/2
"	John Wright 126 S 16th		30 00	pd
April 3	John Gurbell Redmonville.		20 00	pd
" 5	Thos. Spisley		25 00	pd
" 6	Walter Klein 1122 Spruce		15 00	6/1 pd
" 7	C. with Furrill		5 00	pd
11	Mrs. Kelly & Son		5 00	pd
18	Geo Wood 1313 Spruce		15 00	6/1 pd
19	R. H. H. H.		15	
26	Adam Black		10 00	pd
27	Charles M. Rhoads Wayne		25 00	6/1 pd
May 3	Con on balance		5 00	pd
4	c with D. Every for P.T.		10 00	12/6.
7	Conk friend Phipps		10 00	pd
8	Mr. Mcfee. c small.		10 00	
9	Mrs. Pennington 1631 Walnut & E. St.		5 00	pd
10	Mrs. C. F. Johnson Pelletier		10 00	pd
16	John Ashmead 423 Price		10 00	6/1 pd

Cash Account.

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BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
5/20	T. D. Smith		10 00	
5/24	C. O. Mellen		10 00	pd
26	C. with Dr. Mussen		5 00	
5/26	Thomas Smith at Presby. Hospital		10 00	5/30
31	Capt. Sniffen		10 00	pd
June 4	H. C. Grant		25 00	
June 4	H. C. Grant		10 00	pd
" "	Gordon (Capt Sniffen)		10 00	pd
30	Black (Hallehine)		5 00	pd
6	Mrs G. for Dr. Reed		10 00	pd
7	T. D. Smith		10 00	
11	John Wright & Co		100 00	
13	E. H. Smith 1523 Marshall		20 00	pd.
19	- Howard 1231 N. Bd St		15 00	2nd 12/6
20	Miss Simon 721 N. 8th		10 00	pd
29	Mr Banford Central Hall		10 00	pd
July	George Delmit		100 00	
	His m. Canada		40 00	
Sept 7	C. with Dr. Lloyd		10 00	
23	Haney		20 00	pd
24	Ring (Balt)		20 00	pd

BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Y.M.C.A.			
	G W Gallagher			
		126	1.34	7 10.

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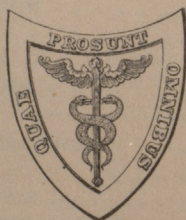
LEA BROTHERS & CO.,

706 and 708 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

THE
MEDICAL NEWS
VISITING-LIST.

1890.

THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.



PHILADELPHIA:
LEA BROTHERS & CO.

1889.

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Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Philada.

WILLIAM J. DORNAN,
Printer, Philada.

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indicate the presence of sugar, but occurs when there is none or only a physiological quantity present. After the boiling, some muriatic acid may be added, when, if the amount of sugar be large, the odor of burnt sugar may be perceived. A high specific gravity in a clear, syrupy-looking urine is apt to go with the presence of sugar in it.

8. The character of the sediment as revealed by the microscope is of more significance than any other recognizable characteristic of the urine in disease. To conduct this part of the examination requires a good microscope and the ability to recognize the various sedimentary bodies to be found in health or disease.

DISINFECTANTS.

Clothing, Bedding, etc.—If these are not of too much value, the best and simplest method of disinfection is to burn them. If they are worth saving, they may be subjected to prolonged baking or boiling—that is to say, to dry or moist heat—which will effectually destroy any germs which they may hold. Or they may be exposed to the fumes of sulphur, or soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium, of each 1 ounce in 8 gallons of water.

Bed-pans, Chamber-pots, Water-closets, etc.—These should be washed with boiling-hot water and rinsed with a solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium, of each 2 drachms in a gallon of water. A quantity of this solution should always be left in each vessel. According to the most recent investigations, this is the most efficient disinfectant for fecal discharges which we have.

Rooms.—Thorough cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, and sunlight are the most important purifiers of inhabited rooms. To these may sometimes be added the exposure of chloride of lime in saucers. When a room can be given over to thorough disinfection, this may be done by removing all curtains and carpets (which must be disinfected in the manner described for clothing), washing all the solid parts with hot water and soft soap, drying thoroughly, then shutting all doors and windows and filling the room with the fumes of burning sulphur. Fumigation with sulphur is effected by placing tubs of water in the room and standing in the midst of the water a brick, and upon this an earthenware saucer (like that for a flower-pot) in which some sulphur has been placed. From 1 to 3 pounds of sulphur should be allowed for each 1000 cubic feet of air-space. The room should be kept closed for 24 hours, and then thoroughly aired.

Water-closets, Drains, and Sinks.—To disinfect these it is important to cleanse them as well as possible, and the best way to do this is to use a strong solution of lye. There are a number of preparations which may be used, one of which is well known as "Banner Lye." A strong solution of this may be poured into the water-closet pan and allowed to remain there for some time, or into the drain-pipes and sinks, and managed so as to remain in contact with the polluted parts as long as possible. After this the solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium recommended for bed-pans may be used.

Privies.—The contents of privies should be frequently and well strewn with chloride of lime.

Carbolic acid, which is often used for disinfection, is a very weak and unreliable agent, except when used in strong concentration. As sometimes used, by being exposed in saucers in sick rooms, it has no value whatsoever.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma, sore throat; "strawberry tongue."	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°-106°. Desquescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumen in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually <i>unsuspected</i> . Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Disappears gradually.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).	Usually <i>unsuspected</i> . Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops, usually few in number.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved.	Appears on third or fourth day; first on face, and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot-like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well-marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Symptoms sometimes moderate when eruption first appears, and grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Desquescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbated. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks), usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (rescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	

SOME REMEDIES NOT YET IN GENERAL USE.

Adonidine.—The active principle of the *Adonis vernalis*, given in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain F. d. in pill, is a useful substitute for digitalis, and free from its bad effects.

Agaricin.—Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ grain, in pill with Dover's powder or in solution with atropia and aromatic sulphuric acid, for night sweats.

Amyl Hydrate.—A tertiary alcohol. Hypnotic, less depressing than chloral. Dose by mouth, 20 grains in capsules; per rectum, 45 to 60 grains.

Antifebrin (acetanilid).—White crystalline powder. Insoluble in cold, sparingly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol. Dose, 2 to 8 grains three times daily. An efficient antipyretic, well borne: analgesic in neuralgias and sensory irritation.

Cocaine.—The alkaloid of the *Erythroxylon coca*. A valuable local anæsthetic and nervous stimulant, producing contraction of small blood-vessels, and so having hæmostatic properties. In the eye it causes dilatation of the pupil, lachrymation, and slight paralysis of accommodation. It is a good application to burns and for the pain and heat of rhus-poisoning. It has been used for coryza, hay fever, tonsillitis, ear-ache, piles, and irritation of the bladder and urethra. It may be applied to epithelioma or lupus before using arsenic or other caustic. For sea-sickness it has been used successfully in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in water; and also in teaspoonful doses of a solution of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains in 5 fluidounces of water, given every 2–3 hours. It may be applied to the skin or mucous membrane, or injected hypodermatically, before minor operations.

Colocynthin.—Dose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 grains by mouth; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain hypodermatically in water. Powerful, drastic purgative.

Convallamarin (May lily).—A glucoside. Substitute for digitalis. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 grains.

Creolin.—From coal-tar. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. solution in water, a milky emulsion, locally as antiseptic. Internally, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains in capsules.

Homatropine Hydrobromate.—A safe substitute for atropia to dilate the pupil (for which instillation of a few drops of a solution of 1–2 grains in a fluidounce of water is sufficient), and to paralyze the muscles of accommodation (for which a strength of 24 grains to the fluidounce of water is required).

Hydrogen, Peroxide of, is a transparent oily liquid, commonly used in a watery solution of 10–15 per cent. It has a high oxidizing power, and when injected into septic cavities is decomposed, the extra atom of oxygen attacking the septic material and disinfecting it. It has also been recommended for the treatment of diphtheria.

Hyoscin Hydrobromate.—Useful in insomnia of melancholia, acute delirious mania, alcoholism, neurasthenia, etc., to calm excitement in mental disorders, and in chorea and epilepsy. A good formula is: Hy-

osceine hydrobrom. gr. j; aq. distil. f3ix; alcohol f3j. 10 minims = $\frac{1}{80}$ grm.
Dose, 3-7½ minims = $\frac{1}{160}$ - $\frac{3}{320}$ grain.

Ichthyol.—In chronic skin diseases and superficial lesions, solution or ointment, 20 to 50 per cent. locally; 1½ to 3 grains internally.

Iodol.—Pale yellow powder, odorless, very sparingly soluble in water. Used locally to replace iodoform, being antiseptic and odorless.

Lanoline (Liebreich).—Wool-fat, which keeps well and forms an excellent base for ointments.

Menthol.—Locally, in an ointment with lanoline and olive oil. In phthisis, grains 1½ in pill. Stimulant, alterative, analgesic.

Methylal.—Hypnotic. In delirium tremens, 75 minims to 32; hypodermatically, 7½ to 15 minims.

Naphthalene.—Insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol. Dose, 2-8 grains in powder, best given with ol. bergamot. Intestinal and vesical antiseptic.

Nitro-glycerine.—Useful in relieving the pain of neuralgia and angina pectoris, as well as headache, vertigo, and epilepsy. It reduces albumen in nephritis, but should not be used when there is hypertrophy of the heart. It has been used in hiccough. It is usually administered in a 1 per cent. solution (water or alcohol), the dose beginning with 1 drop, and being increased up to 10 or more drops thrice daily, as it can be tolerated. It may be administered in pill form, made up with cacao-butter, and it has also been made into granules or tablets.

Papaine (Papoid).—Digestive ferment, active in alkaline and neutral media. 5 per cent. solution locally in diphtheria.

Paraldehyde.—Used as a hypnotic in conditions of high excitement, as mania, produces sleep without tendency to coma, it being possible to arouse the patient at once, while he falls asleep again when let alone. Given with syrup of orange or a simple elixir; so that a tablespoonful of the mixture shall contain from 25 minims to a fluidrachm of paraldehyde. It does not depress the heart.

Phenacetin (Acetphenetidin).—Reddish-black, tasteless, odorless powder. Sparingly soluble in water and glycerin; very soluble in warm alcohol. Allied to antipyrin and antifebrin. Antipyretic dose, 3 to 7½ grains in capsules.

Saccharin.—A coal-tar product. Substitute for sugar in diabetes. 1 grain sweetens 1 cup of fluid. Soluble in water with bicarbonate of sodium or potassium; in 80 per cent. alcohol, and in glycerin. Forms salts, like an acid, with cocaine. Is an antiseptic. Used in tablets.

Salol.—White crystalline aromatic powder. Soluble in alcohol and oil only. Dose, 15 to 30 grains several times daily for gout, rheumatism, and pyrexia.

Santonin.—The active principle of santonica, used as an anthelmintic, in doses of from 2-10 grains, depending upon the age of the patient.

Soziodol.—White powder containing iodine, phenol, and sulphur: 5 to 10 per cent., powder or paste, locally.

Sparteine Sulphate.—Heart tonic, but not diuretic. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain. Has been used for digitalis.

Strophanthin (alkaloid).—Dose, $\frac{1}{64}$ grain every 3 or 4 hours.

Strophanthus Hispidus (tincture).—Prompt, efficient heart tonic and stimulant: not cumulative. Dose, 2–10 gtts.

Sulphonal.—Hypnotic. Tasteless, odorless; best given at supper, with water taken freely. Dose, 15 to 45 grains in capsules.

Terebene.—An oily liquid prepared from turpentine, given in doses of 5–6 drops on a lump of sugar, or in an emulsion, every 2–4 hours, has proved very useful in winter cough (bronchitis). It also checks acidity and flatulence in the stomach.

Thallin.—A grayish crystalline powder of strong odor; soluble in water. Dose, 3–8 grains daily. Powerful antipyretic. By urethral injection (gonorrhoea), 10 grains to the ounce.

Thymol.—An excellent intestinal antiseptic in pills $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains each with soap. Externally, solution 1–1000; non-irritating, innocuous antiseptic.

Urethan.—A useful hypnotic. Dose, 15–60 grains at bedtime. Has been used successfully in doses of 4 grains every 2 hours in tetanus. It has been found by experiment to be antagonistic to strychnia.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalies and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Antipyrin and antifebrin should be given with alcohol or water only.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts and oxide of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirits of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumen, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with the tincture of the chloride of iron and the liq. acidi arseniosi of the new Pharmacopœia, or, in spite of the chemical reaction, with iodide of potassium, as in the famous Gibert's syrup.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

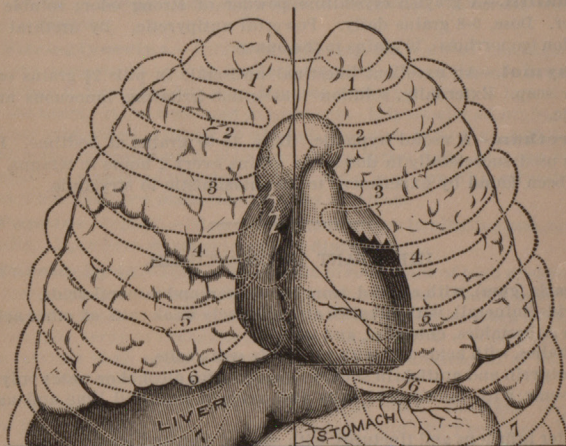
Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirits of nitrous ether, with sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Vegetable preparations holding tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

Alkaloids are precipitated or destroyed by tannic acid, alkalies, and chlorinous compounds.

THE HEART-SOUNDS (after Flint)



Aortic.—Heard best at second right intercostal space, near sternum.

Pulmonic.—At second left intercostal space, near sternum.

Tricuspid.—A little distance to the right of heart's inferior border.

Mitral.—A little to the left of apex.

THE CREASOTE TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS.

R. Creasoti (beechwood),	℥ 1;
Glycerini,	℥ 20;
Spts. Frumenti,	℥ 40.

Every 3 hours in 3ss of water.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

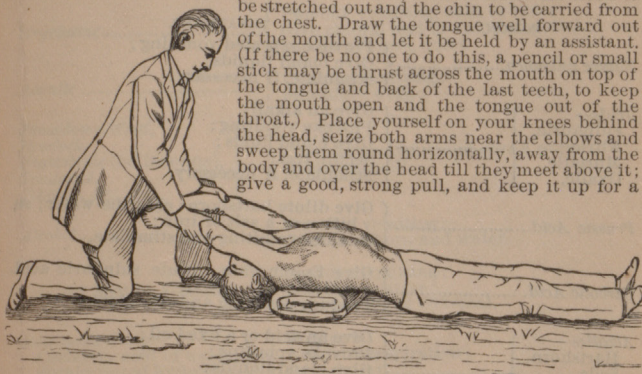


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. This need occupy but a second of time.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not aban-

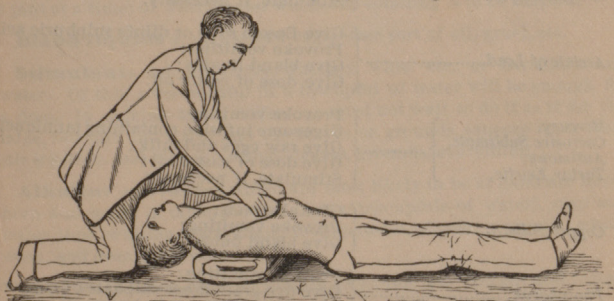


FIG. 2.

doned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death; and life is present when only a most acute ear can detect the sound of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of every form of poisoning which is likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory:

POISON.	TREATMENT.
<i>Nature unknown</i>	{ Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Acids—</i> Sulphuric, } Nitric, } Muriatic, } Oxalic, }	{ Give an alkali; Provoke vomiting; Give bland fluids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Prussic Acid</i>	{ Give dilute hartshorn; chlorine-water; so- lution of a salt of iron; Produce vomiting and stimulate.
<i>Carbolic Acid</i>	{ Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid, and oil; Produce vomiting and stimulate.
<i>Alkalies—</i> Hartshorn, } Soda, } Potash, } Lye, }	{ Give an acid or a fixed oil; Provoke vomiting; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Arsenic—</i> Paris green, } Scheele's green, } Fowler's solution, }	{ Provoke vomiting; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and salt; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Acetate of Lead</i>	{ Give Epsom salts or dilute sulphuric acid; Provoke vomiting; Give bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil.
<i>Mercury,</i> <i>Corrosive Sublimate,</i> <i>Antimony,</i> <i>Tartar Emetic,</i> }	{ Provoke vomiting; Give some infusion containing tannic acid; Give raw eggs and milk; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
<i>Copper Salts</i>	{ Give albumen; Provoke vomiting; Give bland fluids.
<i>Phosphorus</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; Give five-grain doses sulphate of copper; Give dose of magnesia, but no oil.
<i>Nitrate of Silver</i> } (lunar caustic), }	{ Give strong salt and water; } repeat many Provoke vomiting; } times.
<i>Iodine</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; Give starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.	TREATMENT.
<i>Opium—</i> Morphine, } Laudanum, } Paregoric, etc., } <i>Chloral,</i> }	{ Provoke vomiting, repeatedly; { Give atropia, and strong coffee or tea; { Keep up the breathing, preferably with { battery.
<i>Strychnine</i>	{ Provoke vomiting, once or twice; { Give chloral and bromide of potash; { Secure absolute quiet.
<i>Aconite</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; { Stimulate well.
<i>Jamestown Weed,</i> <i>Hemlock,</i> <i>Nightshade (belladonna),</i> <i>Toadstool,</i> <i>Tobacco, etc., etc.,</i>	{ } { Provoke vomiting and give a purge; { Stimulate well.
<i>Alcohol</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; { Give hartshorn and water.
<i>Decayed Meat or Vegetables</i>	{ Provoke vomiting; { Give a purgative; { Give powdered charcoal.
<i>Poisonous Gases—</i> Carbonic acid or oxide, } Sulphuretted hydrogen, }	{ Fresh air; { Artificial respiration; { Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used with or without ground mustard (a tablespoonful to a pint of water), or ipecac (a teaspoonful of the powder or a tablespoonful or so of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (that is, a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or hartshorn and water. Of this a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are hartshorn and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, white-wash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

TABLE OF DOSES

OF REMEDIES MOST FREQUENTLY ADMINISTERED.

For hypodermatic use the dose should be half that used by the mouth.

For use by rectum the dose should be twice that by the mouth.

Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction; the numerator of which is 1. Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2} = \frac{1}{7}$ th; the dose should be $\frac{1}{7}$ th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

REMEDY.	DOSE.	REMEDY.	DOSE.
Abstract. belladonnæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	Ant. et pot. tartr.; diaph.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
cannab. ind.....	1 grain.	emetic.....	1 to 2 grs.
coni.....	1 to 3 grains.	Antimonii oxysulphuret...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
gelsemii.....	1 grain.	Antipyrin.....	5 to 30 grs.
hyoscyami.....	2 grains.	Apiol.....	3 grains.
nuc. vom.....	1 grain.	Apomorph. hydrochlor.....	$\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
podophylli.....	4 grains.	Aqua ammoniæ.....	5 to 30 mins.
Acet. opii.....	5 minims.	amygd. amar.....	2 fl. drachms.
scillæ.....	10 to 30 mins.	camphoræ.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
Acid. acet. dil.....	60 minims.	creasoti.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
arsenios.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain.	laurocerasi.....	6 to 30 mins.
benzoic.....	5 to 15 grs.	Argenti nitras.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
boric.....	5 to 10 grs.	Arsenii iodidum.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
carbolic.....	1 to 3 grs.	Asafoetida.....	5 to 20 grs.
gallic.....	3 to 15 grs.	Atropina.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.
hydrobrom. 34 %.....	10 to 15 grs.	Atropinæ sulph.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.
hydrobrom. dil.....	15 to 60 mins.	Auri et sodii chlorid.....	$\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
hydrochlor.....	3 to 10 mins.	Bismuthi citras.....	3 to 15 grs.
hydrochlor. dil.....	10 to 30 mins.	et ammon. citr.....	1 to 15 grs.
hydrocyan. dil.....	2 to 6 mins.	subnitr.....	3 to 15 grs.
lactic.....	15 to 60 grs.	valer.....	1 to 3 grs.
nitric.....	3 to 10 mins.	Caffeina.....	1 to 5 grs.
nitr. dil.....	10 to 30 mins.	Calcii hypophosphis.....	3 to 15 grs.
nitro-hydrochlor.....	3 to 10 mins.	iodidum.....	1 to 3 grs.
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.....	5 to 20 mins.	phosphas.....	15 to 30 grs.
phosphoric (50 %).....	3 to 15 grs.	Calx sulphurata.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
phosphoric dil.....	10 to 20 mins.	Cambogium.....	1 to 4 grs.
salicylic.....	5 to 15 grs.	Camphora.....	3 to 10 grs.
sulphuric.....	5 to 10 mins.	monobrom.....	2 to 5 grs.
sulphuric. dil.....	10 to 20 mins.	Cantharis.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
sulphuric. arom.....	5 to 30 mins.	Capsicum.....	1 to 3 grs.
sulphuros.....	30 to 60 mins.	Cascara sagrada.....	1 to 2 grs.
tannic.....	2 to 15 grs.	Castoreum.....	6 to 15 grs.
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{160}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ gr.	Catechu.....	15 to 30 grs.
Aloe.....	2 to 5 grs.	Cerii nitras.....	1 to 3 grs.
Aloinum.....	1 to 3 grs.	oxalas.....	1 to 3 grs.
Alumen.....	5 to 15 grs.	Chinoidinum.....	3 to 30 grs.
Ammonii benzoas.....	10 to 20 grs.	Chloral.....	10 to 30 grs.
bromid.....	5 to 30 grs.	Chloroformum.....	1 to 5 mins.
carb.....	3 to 10 grs.	Chrysarobinum.....	3 to 15 grs.
chlorid.....	5 to 30 grs.	Cinchona.....	15 to 60 grs.
iodid.....	3 to 15 grs.	Cinchonidina.....	1 to 30 grs.
phosph.....	5 to 20 grs.	Cinchonina.....	1 to 30 grs.
valer.....	3 to 15 grs.	Cocaine hydrochlorate.....	4 % solution.
Amyl nitris.....	2 to 5 mins.	Codeina.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.

REMEDY.	DOSE.	REMEDY.	DOSE.
Confectio sennæ.....	1 to 2 grs.	Extr. cinchonæ arom. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
Coniina and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	cinchonæ comp. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
Copaiba.....	15 to 60 mins.	cocculi fl.....	1 to 3 mins.
Cotoina.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	colch. rad.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Creasotum.....	1 to 3 mins.	colch. rad. fl.....	3 to 15 mins.
Creta præpar.....	15 to 75 grs.	colch. sem. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 mins.
Croton chloral.....	1 to 10 grs.	colocynth.....	1 to 5 grs.
Cubeba.....	15 to 60 grs.	colocynth. comp.....	1 to 5 grs.
Cupri acetat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 grs.	coniî fol. fl.....	3 to 15 mins.
sulphas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 grs.	convallariæ rad. fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
Cuprum ammon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	corn. flor. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
Curare.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.(?)	coto fl.....	5 to 15 mins.
Decoct. aloes comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ozs.	cubebæ fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
sarsap. comp.....	2 to 6 fl. ozs.	cypripedii fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
Digitalinum.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	damianæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Digitalis.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.	digitalis.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Duboisina, and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	digitalis fl.....	1 to 6 mins.
Elaterinum; U.S.P., 1880.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	droseræ fl.....	5 to 10 mins.
Elaterium; U.S.P., 1870.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	dulcamaræ.....	5 to 15 grs.
Ergota.....	15 to 60 grs.	dulcamaræ fl.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
Ergotinum.....	2 to 8 grs.	ergotæ.....	1 to 8 grs.
Eserina and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	ergotæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
Euonymin.....	2 to 4 grs.	erythroxylî fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Extr. acon. rad.; U.S.P. 1880.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	eucalypti fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
aconiti [rad.] fluid.....	1 to 5 mins.	euonymi fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
aloes aquos.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.	eupatorii fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
angusturæ fl.....	15 to 45 mins.	euphorb. ipec. fl.....	5 to 30 mins.
angelicæ rad. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	gallæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
anthemidis.....	2 to 10 grs.	gelsemii.....	2 to 8 mins.
anthemidis fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	gelsemii fl.....	1 to 8 mins.
apocyni cannab. fl.....	8 to 30 mins.	gent. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
arecæ fl.....	45 to 75 mins.	gent. comp. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
arnicæ flor.....	3 to 8 grs.	geranii fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
arnicæ fl.....	5 to 15 mins.	gillenæ fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
arnicæ rad.....	2 to 5 grs.	gossypii fl.....	15 to 45 mins.
arnicæ rad. fl.....	5 to 15 mins.	granati rad. cort. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
aromat. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	grind. rob. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
aspidospermæ fl.....	15 to 45 mins.	grind. squarr. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
aurantiî cort. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.	guaiaci ligni fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
azedarach fl.....	15 to 75 mins.	guaranæ fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
baptisæ fl.....	7 to 30 mins.	hæmatoxyli.....	8 to 30 grs.
bellad. fol. fl.....	3 to 6 mins.	hæmatoxyli fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
bellad. rad.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	hamamelidis fl.....	60 to 90 mins.
bellad. rad. fl.....	1 to 3 mins.	helleb. nigris.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
brayeræ fl.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.	helleb. nigris. fl.....	5 to 15 mins.
bryoniæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	heloniæ fl.....	8 to 30 mins.
buchu fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.	hepaticæ fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
calami fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	humuli.....	3 to 15 grs.
calend. fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	humuli fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
calumbæ.....	3 to 10 grs.	hydrangææ fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
calumbæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	hydrastis.....	3 to 10 grs.
canellæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	hydrastis fl.....	8 to 30 mins.
cannab. Amer. fl.....	3 to 15 mins.	hyoscyami fol. fl.....	3 to 30 mins.
cannab. ind.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	hyoscyami sem. fl.....	2 to 8 mins.
cannab. ind. fl.....	3 to 6 mins.	ignatiæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
cantharidis fl.....	1 to 3 mins.	ignatiæ fl.....	1 to 6 mins.
capsici fl.....	1 to 3 mins.	ipecac. fl.....	3 to 60 mins.
cardam. comp. fl.....	15 to 45 mins.	iridis versicol.....	3 to 6 grs.
cascarillæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.	irid. versicol. fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
caulophylli fl.....	15 to 30 mins.	jalapæ; U.S.P., 1870.....	5 to 10 grs.
chimaph. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.	jalapæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
cimicifugæ fl.....	8 to 30 mins.	juglandis.....	15 to 30 grs.
cinchonæ.....	15 to 30 grs.	juglandis fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
cinchonæ fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	junip. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.	REMEDY.	DOSE.
Extr. kino fl.....	15 to 30 mins.	Extr. spigeliæ et sennæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
krameria.....	5 to 15 grs.	stillingia fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
krameria fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	stillingia comp. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
lactuca.....	5 to 15 grs.	stramonii fol. alc.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.
lactuca fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	stramonii sem.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
lactucarii fl.....	8 to 30 mins.	stramonii fl.....	1 to 6 mins.
leptandra.....	3 to 10 grs.	sumbul fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
leptandra fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	taraxaci.....	5 to 15 grs.
lobelia fl.....	5 to 30 c.c.	taraxaci fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
lobelia sem. fl.....	3 to 15 c.c.	trit. rep. fl.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
lupulini fl.....	10 to 30 mins.	urticae rad. fl.....	5 to 15 mins.
lycopi fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	ustilag. maid. fl.....	15 to 60 mins.
malti.....	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ drs.	uva ursi fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
matico fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	valerian.....	5 to 15 grs.
mezelei.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	valer. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.
mezelei fl.....	3 to 10 mins.	veratr. vir. fl.....	2 to 8 mins.
nectandra fl.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	viburni [prunifol.] fl.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
nuc. vom.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.	xanthoxyl. cort. fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
nuc. vom. fl.....	1 to 5 mins.	xanthoxyl. fruct. fl.....	15 to 30 mins.
opii.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	zingiberis fl.....	8 to 30 mins.
papaveris.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.	Fel bovis purif.....	3 to 6 grs.
papaveris fl.....	15 to 45 mins.	Ferri arsen.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
pareira fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	benzoas.....	1 to 5 grs.
petroselini fl.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	bromid.....	1 to 5 grs.
physostigma.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	carb. sacch.....	4 to 15 grs.
physostigma fl.....	1 to 3 mins.	chlorid.....	1 to 3 grs.
phytolacca baccar. fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	citr.....	5 to 10 grs.
phytolacca rad.....	1 to 3 grs.	et ammon. citr.....	5 to 10 grs.
phytolacca rad. fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	et ammon. sulph.....	5 to 10 grs.
pilocarpi fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	et ammon. tartr.....	5 to 15 grs.
piper. nigr. fl.....	15 to 45 mins.	et cinchonid. citr.....	5 to 10 grs.
piscidia fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	et pot. tartr.....	5 to 30 grs.
podophylli.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	et quin. citr.....	5 to 10 grs.
podophylli fl.....	8 to 30 mins.	et strychn. citr.....	1 to 5 grs.
prun. virg. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	hypophosphis.....	5 to 10 grs.
pulsatilla fl.....	2 to 10 mins.	iodidum.....	1 to 5 grs.
quassia.....	1 to 5 grs.	iodidum sacch.....	2 to 10 grs.
quassia fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	lactas.....	1 to 3 grs.
quercus fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	oxalas.....	1 to 3 grs.
rhei.....	5 to 15 grs.	oxid. hydrat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ozs.
rhei fl.....	15 to 45 mins.	phosphas.....	1 to 5 grs.
rhois arom. fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	pyrophosphas.....	1 to 5 grs.
rhois glabr. cort. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	subcarb.....	5 to 30 grs.
rhois glabr. fruct. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	sulphas.....	1 to 3 grs.
rhois toxicod. fl.....	1 to 6 mins.	sulphas exsiccac.....	1 to 3 grs.
ricini fol. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	valer.....	1 to 3 grs.
rosæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	Ferrum dialysatum.....	5 to 15 mins.
rubifl.....	15 to 50 mins.	redactum.....	1 to 5 grs.
sabinæ fl.....	5 to 15 mins.	Guarana.....	10 to 30 grs.
salicis fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	Hydrarg. chlorid. corros.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
salvia fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	chlorid. mite.....	$\frac{1}{30}$ to 10 grs.
sanguin. fl.....	5 to 15 mins.	cyanid.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
santali citr. fl.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	iodid. flav.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
santonice fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	iodid. rubr.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
sarsap. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	iodid. vir.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
sassafras fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	oxid. flav.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
scilla fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	oxid. nigr.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 gr.
scilla comp. fl.....	5 to 30 mins.	oxid. rubr.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
scoparii fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	subsulphas flav.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
senegæ fl.....	8 to 15 mins.	c. creta.....	1 to 8 grs.
senna fl.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	Hyoscyamina, and salts.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
serpent. fl.....	30 to 60 mins.	Infusum digitalis.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.
simarubæ fl.....	15 to 30 mins.	senna comp.....	1 to 2 fl. ozs.
spigeliæ fl.....	15 to 60 mins.	Iodoformum.....	1 to 3 grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.	REMEDY.	DOSE.
Iodum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Pepsinum purum.....	15 grains.
Ipecacuanha } expect.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 gr.	saccharatum.....	30 grains.
} emet.....	15 to 30 grs.	Phosphorus.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Iridin.....	2 to 4 grs.	Physostigminæ salicylas.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ gr.
Jalap.....	15 to 30 grs.	sulphas.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ gr.
Kamala.....	1 to 2 drs.	Picrotoxinum.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Kino.....	8 to 30 grs.	Pilocarpina, and salts.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Lactucarium.....	8 to 15 grs.	Pil. aloes.....	1 to 3 pills.
Liq. ammon. acet.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.	aloes et asafoet.....	2 to 5 pills.
acidi arseniosi.....	2 to 7 mins.	aloes et ferri.....	1 to 3 pills.
arsen. et hydr. iod.....	2 to 7 mins.	aloes et mast.....	1 to 3 pills.
ferri chloridi.....	2 to 10 mins.	aloes et myrrhæ.....	2 to 5 pills.
ferri dialys.....	10 to 15 mins.	antim. comp.....	1 to 3 pills.
ferri nitrat.....	8 to 15 mins.	asafoetidæ.....	1 to 6 pills.
pepsini.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	cathart. comp.....	1 to 4 pills.
potassæ.....	5 to 30 mins.	ferri comp.....	2 to 5 pills.
potassii arsenit.....	3 to 7 mins.	ferri iodidi.....	1 to 4 pills.
potassii citrat.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.	opii.....	1 to 2 pills.
sodæ.....	5 to 30 mins.	phosphori.....	1 to 4 pills.
sodii arseniatis.....	3 to 7 mins.	rhei comp.....	2 to 5 pills.
Lithii benzoas.....	2 to 5 grs.	Plumbi acetas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
bromid.....	1 to 3 grs.	iodidum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
carb.....	2 to 6 grs.	Potassii acetas.....	15 to 60 grs.
citr.....	2 to 5 grs.	bicarb.....	8 to 60 grs.
salicylas.....	2 to 8 grs.	bitartr.....	1 to 2 drs.
Lupulinum.....	5 to 10 grs.	bromid.....	8 to 60 grs.
Magnesia.....	15 to 60 grs.	carb.....	8 to 30 grs.
Magnesii carb.....	15 to 60 grs.	chloras.....	5 to 30 grs.
citr. gran.....	2 to 4 drs.	citras.....	15 to 60 grs.
sulphas.....	2 to 8 drs.	cyanid.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
sulphis.....	8 to 30 grs.	et sodii tartr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.
Mangani sulphas.....	2 to 10 grs.	hypophosphis.....	5 to 15 grs.
Manna.....	1 to 2 ozs.	iodid.....	5 to 60 grs.
Massa copaibæ.....	5 to 30 grs.	nitras.....	8 to 15 grs.
ferri carb.....	5 to 15 grs.	permang.....	1 to 3 grs. d'y.
hydrarg.....	1 to 10 grs.	sulphidum.....	1 to 10 grs.
Mist. ammoniaci.....	4 to 8 fl. drs.	sulphis.....	15 to 30 grs.
asafoetidæ.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.	tartras.....	1 to 8 drs.
chloroformi.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.	Pulv. antimonialis.....	3 to 10 grs.
cretæ.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	aromat.....	5 to 30 grs.
ferri comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ozs.	cretæ comp.....	8 to 30 grs.
ferri et amm. acet.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	glycyrrh. comp.....	30 to 60 grs.
glycyrrh. comp.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	ipecac. et opii.....	5 to 15 grs.
magnes. et asafoet.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	jalapæ comp.....	30 to 60 grs.
potassii citr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.	morphinæ comp.....	8 to 15 grs.
rhei et sodæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.	rhei comp.....	30 to 60 grs.
Morphina and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Quinidina (and salts).....	1 to 30 grs.
Narceina.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.	Quinina (and salts).....	1 to 30 grs.
Nitro-glycerinum.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	Quinina arsenias.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Nux vomica.....	1 to 5 grs.	Resina copaibæ.....	2 to 10 grs.
Oleoresina capsici.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	jalapæ.....	2 to 5 grs.
cubebæ.....	5 to 30 grs.	podophylli.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
lupulini.....	2 to 5 grs.	scammonii.....	2 to 10 grs.
piperis.....	1 to 3 grs.	Resorcin.....	5 to 30 grs.
zingiberis.....	1 to 3 grs.	Rheum.....	2 to 30 grs.
Oleum copaibæ.....	8 to 15 mins.	Salicinum.....	8 to 30 grs.
cubebæ.....	15 to 30 mins.	Santonica.....	8 to 60 grs.
eriger.....	5 to 15 mins.	Santonium.....	1 to 5 grs.
eucalypti.....	10 to 30 mins.	Scammonium.....	3 to 15 grs.
phosphoratum.....	1 to 3 mins.	Senna.....	8 to 60 grs.
sabinæ.....	1 to 3 mins.	Sodii acetas.....	15 to 60 grs.
terebinth.....	5 to 60 mins.	arsenias.....	$\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
tiglii.....	1 to 4 drops.	benzoas.....	5 to 15 grs.
Opium (14 % morphine).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	bicarb.....	8 to 30 grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.	REMEDY.	DOSE.
Sodii bisulphis.....	8 to 30 grs.	Tinct. conii.....	5 to 30 mins.
boras.....	8 to 30 grs.	cubebæ.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
bromid.....	8 to 30 grs.	digitalis.....	5 to 15 mins.
carb.....	8 to 30 grs.	ferri acet.....	15 to 30 mins.
hypophosphis.....	8 to 15 grs.	ferri chloridi.....	15 to 60 mins.
hyposulphis.....	8 to 30 grs.	ferri chloridi æther.....	15 to 30 mins.
iodidum.....	5 to 15 grs.	gallæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
phosphas.....	2 to 15 grs.	gelsemii.....	5 to 10 mins.
salicylas.....	5 to 30 grs.	guaiaci.....	30 to 60 mins.
santoninas.....	2 to 10 grs.	gualaci ammon.....	30 to 60 mins.
sulphas.....	1 to 2 drs.	hellebori.....	10 to 15 mins.
sulphis.....	8 to 30 grs.	humuli.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
Spir. æther.....	30 to 60 mins.	hydrastis.....	30 to 90 mins.
æther. nitrosi.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	hyoscyami fol.....	15 to 60 mins.
ammonia.....	8 to 30 mins.	hyoscyami sem.....	15 to 30 mins.
ammonia arom.....	15 to 60 mins.	ignatiæ.....	5 to 15 mins.
camphoræ.....	8 to 30 mins.	iodi.....	5 to 15 mins.
chloroformi.....	15 to 60 mins.	ipecac. et opii.....	5 to 15 mins.
lavend. comp.....	30 to 60 mins.	jalapæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
menth. pip.....	30 to 60 mins.	kino.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Strychnina (and salts).....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	krameria.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Sulphur.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 drs.	lavend. comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Syrupus acidi hydroiodici	1 to 4 fl. drs.	lobelia.....	15 to 45 mins.
alii.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	lupulini.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
calcii lactophos.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	matico.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
calcis.....	15 to 30 mins.	nuc. vomica.....	5 to 30 mins.
ferri bromidi.....	15 to 60 mins.	opii.....	5 to 25 mins.
ferri iodidi.....	15 to 60 mins.	opii camph.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
ferri oxidi.....	1 fl. drachm.	physostigmatis.....	5 to 15 mins.
ferri hypophosph.....	1 fl. drachm.	quassia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
fer. quin et str. phos.....	1 fl. drachm.	rhei.....	1 to 8 fl. drs.
hypophosphit.....	1 fl. drachm.	rhei arom.....	30 to 75 mins.
ipecac.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. drs.	rhei dulc.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
krameria.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. drs.	sanguinaria.....	15 to 60 mins.
lactucarii.....	1 to 3 fl. drs.	scilla.....	8 to 60 mins.
rhei.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	serpentaria.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
rhei arom.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	stramon. fol.....	8 to 15 mins.
rosæ.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	stramon sem.....	6 to 15 mins.
rubi.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	sumbul.....	8 to 30 mins.
sarsap. comp.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	valer.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
scilla.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.	valer. ammon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
scilla comp.....	15 to 60 mins.	veratr. vir.....	1 to 10 mins.
senegæ.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	zingiberis.....	15 to 60 mins.
sennæ.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	Tritur. elaterini.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Tinct. aconiti fol.....	5 to 16 mins.	Veratrina.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
aconiti rad.....	1 to 5 mins.	Vin. aloes.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
acon. rad., Fleming's.....	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mins.	antim. { expect. & alt. emet. }	1 to 8 mins.
aloes (1880).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	colch. rad.....	30 to 75 mins.
aloes et myrrhæ.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.	colch. sem.....	8 to 45 mins.
arnicæ flor.....	8 to 30 mins.	ergotæ.....	5 to 30 mins.
arnicæ rad.....	15 to 30 mins.	ferri amar.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.
asafoetidæ.....	30 to 60 mins.	ferri citrat.....	1 fl. drachm.
belladonnæ.....	5 to 15 mins.	opii { expect. emet. }	5 to 15 mins.
bryonia.....	15 to 30 mins.	ipecac.....	2 to 4 fl. drs.
calendule.....	15 to 30 mins.	opii.....	5 to 10 mins.
calumbæ.....	1 to 4 fl. drs.	rhei.....	1 to 2 fl. drs.
cannabis ind.....	15 to 30 mins.	Zinci acet.....	1 to 2 grs.
cantharid.....	5 to 15 mins.	bromid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
capsici.....	8 to 15 mins.	iodid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
catechu comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	oxid.....	1 to 10 grs.
cimicifugæ.....	30 to 60 mins.	phosphid.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
cinchonæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	sulphas, emet.....	15 to 30 grs.
cinchonæ comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.	valerianas.....	1 to 6 grs.
colchici rad.....	5 to 15 mins.		
colchici sem.....	5 to 15 mins.		

THERAPEUTIC TABLE.

MODIFIED FROM TEXT-BOOK OF PHARMACOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS, AND MATERIA MEDICA.

BY T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M. D.

Abortion, Threatened.

REST.
OPIUM.

Abscess.

CALX SULPHURATA (SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM). Small doses frequently repeated, to hasten maturation or healing.
COD-LIVER OIL. In scrofulous cases.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.
IRON. As a tonic.

Acidity.

ACIDS. Before meals.
ALKALIES. After meals.
CREASOTE.
NUX VOMICA. Before meals.
SILVER NITRATE.
TEREBENE.

Acne.

ARSENIC. In chronic acne.
BISMUTH. As ointment or powder.
CALX SULPHURATA.
HOT FOMENTATIONS.
IODIDE OF SULPHUR. In chronic cases.
SULPHUR. Internally and externally.
WATER. Hot sponging several times a day.

After-pains.

ANTIPYRIN. gr. 5, repeated.
CAMPHOR. Combined with morphia.
CHLORAL. By mouth or rectum.
ERGOT. To expel clots.
MORPHIA AND ATROPIA. Hypodermically, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. morphia with $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of atropia.
POULICES, warm, to the hypogastrium.

Alcoholism.

AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits of, as substitute for alcohol, to be taken when the craving comes on.
ARSENIC. To lessen vomiting.
CAPSICUM. As substitute for alcohol.

Alcoholism (continued).

NUX VOMICA. Nervous and general tonic.
OPIUM.

Alopecia.

ARSENIC. Internally.
CANTHARIDES TINCT. One part to eight of castor oil, rubbed in roots of hair morning and night.

Amenorrhœa.

ALOES. Alone or with iron.
APIOL.
ARSENIC. With iron, in anæmia.
BATHS, hot foot and hip.
MANGANESE and permanganate of potassium, j-iij. grs.

Anæmia.

ARSENIC. With, or in place of, iron.
IRON. Chalybeate waters.
MANGANESE. Given with iron.
NUX VOMICA. With iron.
PANCREATIN. In feeble digestion.
PEPSIN. In feeble digestion.

Aneurism.

ALIMENT. Low diet; absolute rest.
ERGOT. Adjunct to rest.
POTASSIC IODIDE. In doses of 30 grs.

Angina Pectoris.

ETHER. To diminish pain.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
NITRITE OF AMYL. During paroxysms.
NITRO-GLYCERINE. Begin with one drop of 1 per cent. solution.
TURPENTINE. Locally to chest during paroxysms.

Anus, Fissure of.

BELLADONNA. Locally.
CASTOR OIL. To keep motions soft.
ODOFORM. Locally, to heal and relieve pain.
OPIUM AND GALL OINTMENT. Locally.

Anus, Fissure of (*continued*).

SILVER NITRATE.
TANNIN. Locally.
ZINC CHLORIDE.

Aphthæ.

BORIC ACID. In honey or glycerine, alone or with chlorate of potash.
MERCURY. Hydr. cum creta, to remove indigestion.
POTASSIC CHLORATE. As wash, 10 grs. to the oz., alone or with borax.
RHUBARB. To remove indigestion.
SULPHUROUS ACID. Locally.

Apoplexy.

ACONITE. To lower blood-pressure where pulse is strong.
BLEEDING.
COLD WATER. To head when face congested.
CROTON OIL. One or two drops on back of tongue.
ELATERIUM. In suppository or enema during attack.

Ascites.

ARSENIC. In old persons with feeble heart.
CALOMEL. In free doses.
DIGITALIS. In cardiac dropsy.
ELATERIUM. As hydragogue cathartic.
JABORANDI. In anasarca.

Asthma.

ACONITE. In spasmodic cases, also in asthma consequent on nasal catarrh in children.
AMYL NITRITE. To check paroxysm.
ARSENIC. In small doses in cases associated with bronchitis or hay fever.
BELLADONNA. Internally, in large doses.
BROMIDES.
CHLORAL. During paroxysm.
CHLOROFORM. Inhaled.
GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
NITRITE OF SODIUM.
NUX VOMICA.
POTASSIC IODIDE. In large doses, when asthma due to acute bronchial catarrh.
POTASSIC NITRATE. Inhalation of fumes.
QUINIA. In intervals, when attacks are periodical.
STRAMONIUM. In cigarettes, or 20 grs. of dried leaves mixed with nitrate of potash, and fumes inhaled.
TOBACCO. Smoking sometimes beneficial.

Balanitis.

ASTRINGENT LOTIONS. Alum; sulphate of zinc. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.-f3j.
MERCURY. $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. chlor. corrosiv. to an oz. lime-water, as lotion.

Bed Sores.

ALUM. With white of egg, as local application.
CHARCOAL. Dry, or in poultices.
IODOFORM.

Biliousness.

ALOES. In constipation.
EUONYMIN.
IRIDIN.
MERCURIAL CATHARTICS. In moderate doses night and morning.
MINERAL ACIDS. Nitro-hydrochloric especially useful.
PODOPHYLLUM. In place of mercury when stools dark.

Bladder, Irritable.

BELLADONNA.
BENZOIC ACID. In large prostate and alkaline conditions of urine.
CANTHARIDES. Not to be used in states of acute inflammation.

Bladder, Paralysis of.

CANNABIS INDICA. In retention, from spinal disease.
CANTHARIDES. In atonic bladder.
ERGOT. In paralysis of bladder or sphincter.
STRYCHNIA.

Blepharitis.

BISMUTH. Equal parts of the sub-nitrate and glycerine locally.
MERCURY (UNG. HYDRARG. NITRATIS). If too strong, dilute with vaseline or simple ointment.

Boils.

ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA. Internally or locally.
CALX SULPHURATA (SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM). In small doses to abort or hasten maturation.
COLLODION. Painted over surface in papular stage, and over base, leaving centre free, in pustular stage.
OPIUM. Locally to remove pain.
POULTICES.

Breath, Fetid.

BORIC ACID AND POTAS. CHLORATE.
CAMPHOR.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH. As wash to mouth.

Bright's Disease.

BATHS. Hot water and air.
 BROOM INFUSION. As diuretic.
 CAFFEINE.
 ELATERIUM. As cathartic.
 GALLIC ACID. Lessens albumen.
 JABORANDI.
 LEAD. Lessens albumen.
 NITROUS ETHER.
 POTASSIC BITARTRATE. Cathartic and diuretic.
 POTASSIC IODIDE.
 TURPENTINE. As diuretic.
 WATER. In large draughts.

Bronchiectasis.

CHLORINE. Inhalation, to lessen fetor.
 IODINE. Inhalation.
 PHOSPHATES AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 QUINIA.

Bronchitis, Acute.

ACONITE. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 m. every hour at commencement.
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. Where much expectoration and depression.
 IPECACUANHA. When expectoration scanty with dryness in chest.
 NITRIC ACID. When expectoration too copious.
 QUINIA. To reduce temperature.
 TARTAR EMETIC. In dry stage.
 TURPENTINE. When expectoration is profuse.

Bronchitis, Capillary.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE. Much expectoration and lividity.
 CAMPHOR. As expectorant.
 DRY CUPS.
 IPECACUANHA. As expectorant and emetic.
 MUSTARD. In poultices.
 POULTICES. Over whole chest.

Bronchitis, Chronic.

AMMONIA. For difficulty in expectoration.
 AMMONIACUM. Useful for old people.
 ASAFETIDA.
 BALSAM OF PERU, AND BALSAM OF TOLU. When expectoration copious.
 CAMPHOR.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 DIGITALIS. Where heart is feeble.
 EUCALYPTUS.
 IODINE. By inhalation.
 IRON.
 OPIUM. To lessen secretion and cough.
 PHOSPHATES.
 SENEGA. Where expulsion is feeble.

Bronchitis, Chronic (continued).

SERPENTARIA. Like SENEGA.
 SQUILL. Where expectoration is thick.
 SULPHUR. Where expectoration is copious.
 TAR. To lessen secretion and allay cough.
 TEREBENE.
 TURPENTINE.

Bronchorrhœa.

ASAFETIDA.
 EUCALYPTUS.
 LEAD ACETATE. To lessen secretion.

Bruises.

ACONITE, liniment.
 CAPSICUM. To remove discoloration of bruise.
 OPIUM. Locally applied.

Bubo.

ICE.
 IODINE.
 NITRIC ACID. Locally to indolent bubo.
 POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF IRON. Locally and internally.

Burns and Scalds.

BORACIC ACID. Saturated watery solution.
 CARBOLIC ACID. One to six of olive oil, locally.
 COCAINE.
 CREASOTE WATER.
 LEAD CARBONATE. In white paint.
 LIME. Lime-water with linseed oil.
 SODA. Bicarbonate.
 WARM BATH. Whole body immersed for days in extensive burns or scalds. It relieves pain, although it may not save life.

Calculi, Biliary.

CHLOROFORM. Inhalation in paroxysm.
 COUNTER-IRRITANTS. Mustard poultices.
 MORPHIA. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. with $\frac{1}{120}$ gr. atropia subcutaneously in paroxysm.
 SODIUM PHOSPHATE. In 20 or 30 gr. doses before meals as prophylactic.

Calculi, Renal and Vesical.

ALKALIES.
 AMMONIUM BENZOATE.
 ANÆSTHETICS. To relieve pain.
 CHLOROFORM.
 MORPHIA. Hypodermically.

Cancer.

BELLADONNA. Locally.
 CHARCOAL, poultices, and dry.
 CITRIC ACID. As lotion.

Cancer (*continued*).

IODOFORM. Locally.
OPIUM. Locally and internally.

Cancerum Oris.

ARSENIC. Internally.
BORIC ACID.
NITRIC ACID. Locally.
POTASSIC CHLORATE.

Carbuncle.

BELLADONNA EXTRACT. Locally.
COLLODION.
POULTICES.
STRAPPING. Leaving centre free.

Catarrh, Acute Nasal.

ACONITE. Internally at commencement.

ACONITE AND BELLADONNA. In sore throat and cold, one drop of tinct. aconite to two of belladonna every hour.

BELLADONNA. 5 m. of tinct., and afterward one or two every day, for profuse watery secretion.

CAMPHOR. As inhalation from steaming water.

COCAINE. Locally.

IODINE. By inhalation.

OPIUM. Dover's powder at commencement.

QUINIA. 10 gr. of quinia at commencement.

Cerebral Congestion.

ACONITE. In acute cases.

BELLADONNA.

BROMIDES.

CATHARTICS.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.

VENESESECTION.

Chancre.

IODOFORM. Powdered.

Chancroid.

CAUSTICS. Rarely necessary.

IODOFORM. Very useful.

Cholera Asiatica.

ALCOHOL. Iced brandy, to stop vomiting.

CAMPHOR.

SALINE INJECTIONS.

Cholera Infantum.

BISMUTH.

FOOD, PREDIGESTED.

MERCURY. Gray powder or calomel.

NAPHTHALIN. With sugar of milk and ground coffee.

OPIUM.

ZINC OXIDE. With bismuth and pepsin.

Chorea.

ARSENIC.

CHLORAL.

CONIUM.

HYOSCIN HYDROBROMATE.

IRON. In anæmia.

STRYCHNIA.

Colic, Intestinal.

ASAFCETIDA.

CHLOROFORM.

ESSENTIAL OILS. ANISEED, CARDAMOM, CINNAMON, CLOVES, PEPPERMINT.

MORPHIA. Hypodermically.

POULTICES.

Colic, Lead.

ALUM.

CASTOR OIL.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.

Condylomata.

BISMUTH. Locally.

CALOMEL. Locally.

CHROMIC ACID. Locally.

MERCURY. Wash with chlorine-water or chlorinated soda, and dust with calomel.

Conjunctivitis.

BELLADONNA. Locally.

BLISTERS. Behind ear.

BORIC ACID. Solution.

CASTOR OIL. Drop in eye.

MERCURY. Citrine ointment.

SASSAFRAS PITH INFUSION.

Constipation.

ALOES.

BELLADONNA EXTRACT.

CASCARA SAGRADA.

COLOCYNTH COMPOUND EXTRACT.

LIQUORICE POWDER COMPOUND.

MERCURY.

NUX VOMICA. 5-10 $\mathfrak{m}$ in a glass of cold water before breakfast or before dinner.

PHYSOSTIGMA. 10 $\mathfrak{m}$ of tincture along with belladonna and nux vomica.

PODOPHYLLUM. In biliousness.

SALINE WATERS. Friedrichshalle, Hunyadi Janos, or Pullna.

SENNA.

WATER. Draught in the morning before breakfast.

Convulsions, Infantile.

ASAFCETIDA. A small dose in an enema arrests convulsions from teething.

BATHS. Warm, with cold effusions to the head.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Convulsions, Infantile (*cont'd*).

CHLORAL. 5 gr., per mouth or rectum.
 CHLOROFORM. To arrest fit.
 VALERIAN. When due to worms.

Cough. See *Bronchitis*.

ACONITE. In throat-cough.
 APOMORPHIA. In bronchitis, with deficient secretion.
 ASAÆTIDA. In the after-cough from habit, and in the sympathetic whooping cough of mothers.
 GELSEMIUM. In convulsive and spasmodic cough.
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. For irritable cough.
 HYOSCYAMUS. In tickling night-coughs.
 PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.
 VALERIAN. In hysterical cough.

Croup.

ALUM. Teaspoonful, with honey or syrup, every $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour until vomiting is induced.
 HOT APPLICATIONS TO NECK.
 IPECACUANHA.
 SULPHUROUS ACID. As spray.

Cystitis.

ALKALIES. When urine is acid.
 BELLADONNA. To allay irritability.
 BORIC ACID. Injected.
 CANTHARIDES. In small doses.
 NAPHTHALIN.
 OPIUM. By enema or suppository, to relieve pain.
 TURPENTINE.

Delirium Tremens.

ALCOHOL. Sometimes necessary.
 BEEF TEA.
 BROMIDES. In large doses.
 CAPSICUM.
 DIGITALIS. In large doses has had some success.
 FOOD, nutritious, more to be depended upon than anything else.
 HYOSCIN HYDROBROMATE.

Diabetes Mellitus.

ARSENIC AND LITHIA.
 CODEIA. Sometimes requires to be pushed to the extent of 18 grs. or more per diem.
 GLYCERINE. As remedy, and as food in place of sugar.
 SKIM-MILK DIET.

Diarrhœa.

ACONITE. In high fever and cutting abdominal pains.
 BISMUTH.
 CAMPHOR.

Diarrhœa (*continued*).

CASTOR OIL AND OPIUM. At commencement.
 CATECHU.
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In small doses.
 KINO.
 LEAD ACETATE.
 NUX VOMICA. In chronic cases.
 OPIUM.
 ZINC OXIDE.
 ZINC SULPHATE.

Diphtheria.

ALCOHOL.
 ARSENIC.
 CHLORINE-WATER. Internally and locally.
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Dilute as gargle, or strong as caustic.
 IRON PERCHLORIDE.
 LACTIC ACID. As solvent of false membrane.
 MERCURY. Calomel or corrosive sublimate internally.
 PAPAIN. As solvent of false membrane.
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Internally and locally.
 STRYCHNIA.
 SULPHUROUS ACID.

Dropsy. See *Ascites*.

BROOM.
 CALOMEL.
 COLCHICUM. In hepatic, cardiac, and scarlatinal dropsy.
 DIGITALIS. Especially in cardiac dropsy; infusion is the best form.
 ELATERIUM.
 IRON.
 JUNIPER.
 NITROUS ETHER.
 POTASSIUM BITARTRATE. With compound jalap powder.

Dysentery.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA.
 CASTOR OIL. In small doses, with opium.
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In small doses in chronic cases.
 ENEMATA, of starch and laudanum, and of nitrate of silver.
 HAMAMELIS. Much blood in motions.
 IPECACUANHA. In 30-gr. doses on empty stomach, with complete rest.
 LEAD ACETATE. By mouth, enema, or suppository.
 NUX VOMICA.
 OPIUM.
 TANNIN.

Dysentery (*continued*).

ZINC OXIDE.
ZINC SULPHATE.

Dysmenorrhœa.

APIOL (Oil of Parsley). In neuralgic form.
ARSENIC. When membranous discharge.
BELLADONNA. In neuralgic form.
CANNABIS INDICA. Very useful.
CROTON CHLORAL. In neuralgic form.
GELSEMIUM.
IRON.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM. 3 to 5 ms. of tincture, alone or with 3 or 4 gr. of chloral.

Dyspepsia.

ACIDS. Especially nitro-muriatic acid.
ALKALIES.
ARSENIC.
ASAFCETIDA.
BELLADONNA.
BISMUTH.
CAPSICUM.
CHARCOAL.
CHOLAGOGUES.
FOOD. Nutritious.
HYDROCYANIC ACID.
LACTIC ACID.
LIME-WATER.
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.
NUX VOMICA.
PANCREATIN.
PEPSIN.
SILVER NITRATE.
TARAXACUM.

Dysuria.

ALKALIES.
BELLADONNA.
CAMPHOR.
CANNABIS INDICA.
CANTHARIDES, TINCTURE.
ERGOT.
GELSEMIUM.
NITROUS ETHER.
OPIUM.

Earache.

ALMOND OIL.
ATROPIA SOLUTION. Locally.
CARBOLIZED OIL.
GLYCERINE.
HOT WATER. Dropped in.
OPIUM.

Eczema.

ALKALIES. Weak solutions of, as constant dressing.
ARSENIC.
BENZOIN. Locally.
BISMUTH. Locally.

Eczema (*continued*).

LEAD SALTS. Locally.
LIME-WATER. Alone or with glycerine or oil, locally.
ZINC OXIDE. Ointment.

Emphysema. See *Asthma* and *Bronchitis*.**Endocarditis.**

ACONITE. At commencement.
BLISTERS.
OPIUM.

Endometritis.

CARBOLIC ACID.
GLYCERINE.
HOT-WATER INJECTIONS.
IODINE.
NITRIC ACID.

Epididymitis.

ACONITE. In small doses frequently repeated.
MERCURY AND MORPHIA. Locally as oleate.
OINTMENT OF MERCURY AND BELLADONNA.
PULSATILLA. In very small doses along with aconite.

Epilepsy.

ARSENIC.
ASAFCETIDA.
BELLADONNA.
BROMIDES OF POTASSIUM, SODIUM, LITHIUM, AND IRON.
HYDROBROMIC ACID.
NITRITE OF AMYL. By inhalation.
NITRO-GLYCERINE.
QUINIA.
STRYCHNIA.
VALERIAN.
ZINC OXIDE.

Epistaxis.

ALUM. In powder or solution, locally.
DIGITALIS.
GALLIC ACID.
VINEGAR.

Epithelioma.

LACTIC ACID. Locally.

Erysipelas.

ACONITE. At commencement.
IRON. Large doses of tincture of chloride frequently.
QUININE.
STARCH and other dry powders.
SULPHUROUS ACID.

Fever. See *Intermittent*, *Typhoid*, etc.

ACIDS. To allay thirst.
ALCOHOL. Small doses frequently.

Fever (continued).

ANTIFEBRIN.
 ANTIPYRINE.
 ARSENIC. In malarious fevers.
 BELLADONNA. In eruptive fevers.
 CAMPHOR. In adynamic fevers.
 DIGITALIS.
 MERCURY. Small doses at commencement of typhoid or scarlet fever.
 SALICIN,
 SALICYLATE OF SODA, { In rheumatic fevers or
 SALICYLIC ACID, { in hyperpyrexia.
 TURPENTINE. As stimulant.

Fistula.

PEPPER. The confection, as laxative.

Flatulence.

ALKALIES. Before meals.
 ASAFETIDA.
 CARMINATIVES.
 CHARCOAL.
 CREASOTE.
 NUX VOMICA.

Gangrene.

BALSAM OF PERU.
 BROMINE.
 CHARCOAL. As poultice or dry.
 NITRIC ACID.

Gastralgia.

ATROPIA.
 BISMUTH.
 CHLOROFORM. Two or three drops on sugar.
 MORPHIA. Subcutaneously or internally, combined with chloroform.

Gastric Ulcer.

ARSENIC.
 BISMUTH.
 GALLIC ACID.
 LEAD ACETATE. To check hemorrhage.
 MILK.
 MORPHIA.
 PEPSIN.
 SILVER NITRATE.
 SILVER OXIDE.

Gastritis.

ARSENIC.
 BISMUTH.
 NUX VOMICA.
 OPIUM.
 SILVER NITRATE.
 SILVER OXIDE.

Gleet.

CANTHARIDES.
 IRON.

Gleet (continued).

SANDAL-WOOD OIL. Locally and internally.
 TANNIN, GLYCERITE OF. Locally.
 TURPENTINE.

Goitre.

IODINE. Internally and locally ointment or tincture, and by injection.
 MERCURIC BINIODIDE. As ointment.

Gonorrhœa.

ALKALINE salts or waters.
 ALUM. As an injection.
 CANTHARIDES.
 CUBEBS. Alone or mixed with copaiba.
 SILVER NITRATE. As injection.
 ZINC SALTS. As injection.

Gout.

ACONITE.
 ALKALIES.
 ARSENIC.
 BELLADONNA.
 COLCHICUM.
 LITHIUM.
 VERATRIA. As ointment.

Hay Fever.

ARSENIC.
 COCAINE.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. Internally and locally.

Hæmoglobinuria.

ARSENIC.

Headache.

ACONITE. When circulation excited.
 AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. doses.
 ANTIPYRIN. For migraine.
 BELLADONNA. In frontal headache, especially at menstrual period, or from fatigue.
 BICARBONATE OF SODA. With biters before meals in frontal headache.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CAMPHOR. Internally and externally.
 CANNABIS INDICA. In neuralgic headache.
 CHLOROFORM, SPIRITS OF. In nervous headache.
 DIGITALIN. $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain twice a day for congestive hemicrania.
 GUARANA.
 HEAT. As hot-water bag or poultice to nape of neck.

Headache (*continued*).

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. In rheumatic headache, with tenderness of scalp.
 MAGNESIA SULPHATE. For frontal headache, with constipation.
 MENTHOL. Locally.
 MERCURY. In bilious headache.
 NUX VOMICA. In nervous or bilious headache.
 SPECTACLES. Where the headache depends on astigmatism.
 TEA.
 VALERIAN. In nervous and hysterical cases.

Heart, Dilated.

ADONIDINE.
 DIGITALIS.
 MORPHIA.

Heart, Fatty.

ARSENIC.
 BELLADONNA.
 IRON.
 STRYCHNIA.

Heart, Hypertrophied.

ACONITE. To be used with care when valvular disease is present.
 CAMPHOR. In palpitation and dyspnoea.
 DIGITALIS. In small doses.
 ICE-BAG. Over precordia.

Heart, Palpitation of.

ADONIDINE.
 BELLADONNA. Internally, useful in cardiac strain.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In fluttering heart.
 CAMPHOR.
 DIGITALIS.
 HYOSCYAMUS. In nervous palpitation.
 VALERIAN. In nervous cases with dyspnoea.

Hematemesis.

ALUM.
 GALLIC ACID.
 ICE.
 LEAD ACETATE.
 SULPHURIC ACID.
 TANNIC ACID.
 TURPENTINE.

Hematuria.

ALKALINE DIURETICS.
 ALUM.
 BITARTRATE OF POTASH.
 DIGITALIS.
 GALLIC ACID.
 LEAD ACETATE.

Hematuria (*continued*).

TANNIC ACID.
 TURPENTINE.

Hemoptysis.

ALUM.
 DIGITALIS.
 ERGOT.
 GALLIC ACID. Very useful.
 LEAD ACETATE.
 TURPENTINE.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

GALLIC ACID.
 LEAD ACETATE.
 TANNIC ACID.
 TURPENTINE.

Hemorrhage, Post-partum.

ALCOHOL.
 DIGITALIS.
 ERGOT.
 HOT WATER. Injection into uterus.
 ICE. To abdomen, uterus, or rectum.
 IRON PERCHLORIDE, DILUTED. 1:4 injected into uterus.
 UTERINE MASSAGE.

Hemorrhoids.

ALKALINE mineral waters useful.
 CARBOLIC ACID. Injection into piles.
 ERGOT.
 GALLS, OINTMENT. With opium.
 IODOFORM. In ointment or suppository.
 NUX VOMICA. Very useful.
 SENNA. Confection or compound liquorice powder.
 SULPHUR.

Hepatitis.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.
 BRYONIA.
 NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Herpes Zoster.

ACONITE AND OPIUM. Locally.
 ARSENIC.
 MORPHIA.
 OIL OF PEPPERMINT. Locally.

Hiccough.

AMYL NITRITE.
 BELLADONNA.
 CAMPHOR.
 CANNABIS INDICA.
 CHLORAL.
 CHLOROFORM.
 ETHER.
 LAUREL-WATER.
 MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
 NUX VOMICA.

Hydrocephalus, Acute.

BLISTERS. To nape of neck.

Hydrocephalus, Acute (*cont'd.*)

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 LEECHES.
 MERCURIC CHLORIDE. Small doses.

Hydrocephalus, Chronic.

BLISTERS.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 IODIDE OF IRON.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 MERCURY.

Hydrophobia.

CANNABIS INDICA.
 CHLOROFORM, and hypodermic of
 morphia $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Hydrothorax.

BLISTERS.
 BROOM.
 DIGITALIS.
 ELATERIUM.
 JABORANDI.
 SODIUM CHLORIDE.

Hypochondriasis.

ALCOHOL.
 ASAFETIDA.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 HYOSCYAMUS.
 MUSK.

Hysteria.

ALOES. In constipation.
 AMMONIA, AROMATIC SPIRITS OF.
 ASAFETIDA.
 BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CAMPHOR.
 IGNATIA.
 IRON.
 SPIRITUS ETHERIS NITROSI.
 VALERIAN.
 ZINC VALERIANATE.

Ichthyosis.

BATHS.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 ELM-BARK DECOCTION.
 GLYCERINE.

Impetigo.

ARSENIC.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 GUTTA-PERCHA. Locally, in solu-
 tion.
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. To relieve
 itching.
 LAUREL-WATER. To relieve itching.
 QUININE.
 SULPHUR. Internally.
 ZINC OINTMENT.

Impotence.

ARSENATE OF IRON.
 CANTHARIDES.

Impotence (*continued.*)

NUX VOMICA.
 PHOSPHORUS.
 ZINC PHOSPHATE.

Influenza.

OPIUM. With ipecacuanha.
 POTASSIUM NITRATE. Freely di-
 luted, as lemonade.
 QUININE. In later stages.
 SPIRITUS ETHERIS NITROSI.

Insomnia.

ACONITE. 1 m. every quarter of an
 hour, when skin dry and harsh.
 ALCOHOL.
 CAMPHOR.
 CANNABIS INDICA. Alone, or with
 hyoscyamus.
 CHLORAL.
 CROTON CHLORAL. If heart weak.
 DIGITALIS. When deficient tone of
 vaso-motor system.
 FOOD at bed-time.
 GELSEMIUM. In simple wakefulness.
 HYOSCYAMUS. Alone, or with can-
 nabis indica.
 PARALDEHYDE.
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In full doses.
 URETHAN.
 WARMTH. Internally and exter-
 nally.
 WET COMPRESS.

Intermittent Fever.

ARSENIC.
 ATROPIA. Subcutaneously, to ar-
 rest or cut short cold stage.
 CAMPHOR.
 CAPSICUM. With quinine.
 CHLOROFORM. To prevent or cut
 short cold stage.
 GELSEMIUM. Pushed until it pro-
 duces dilated pupils or double
 vision.
 IODINE, TINCTURE. To prevent re-
 currence of ague.
 OPIUM. In full doses, to prevent
 chill.
 PEPPER. With quinine.
 QUININE.
 QUININE BROMOHYDRATE. Like
 quinine, and less liable to pro-
 duce cinchonism.
 SODIUM CHLORIDE. Tablespoonful
 in glass of hot water at a draught
 on empty stomach.

Intertrigo.

BISMUTH. Locally.
 FULLER'S EARTH.
 LEAD LOTION.
 LIME-WATER.

Iritis.

ATROPIA. Locally.
 BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.
 DUBOISIA. Substitute for atropia.
 MERCURY. Most serviceable.

Jaundice.

ALKALINE mineral waters in catarrh of duodenum or bile-ducts.
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In scruple doses.
 CALOMEL. Often very useful.
 ENEMATA, Large.
 EUONYMIN.
 IRIDIN.
 MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.
 NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
 PODOPHYLLUM.
 QUININE. In malarious cases.

Lactation, Defective.

CASTOR-OIL LEAVES. Poultice or infusion, to breast.
 GOSSYPIMUM. Decoction of seeds two or three times every hour.
 JABORANDI.

Lactation, Excessive.

BANDAGE.
 BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.
 CAMPHOR AND GLYCERINE. Locally.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Laryngismus Stridulus.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA.
 BROMIDES.
 CHLORAL.
 CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.
 COLD SPONGING.
 EMETICS.
 MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
 QUININE.

Laryngitis, Acute.

ACONITE.
 COCAINE.
 MORPHIA.
 QUININE.
 SCARIFICATION OF LARYNX.
 SULPHUROUS ACID. As inhalation or spray.
 ZINC SULPHATE. As emetic.

Laryngitis, Chronic.

ALUM. As gargle.
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. As spray.
 BISMUTH. Locally.
 CARBOLIC ACID. As spray.
 FERRIC CHLORIDE. Locally.
 SILVER NITRATE. Solution locally.
 TANNIN. As gargle or spray.

Leucorrhœa.

ALUM. By injection.
 BELLADONNA. Locally.
 BORAX. By injection.
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (1-2000). Locally.
 GLYCERINE.
 IODOFORM. Locally.
 IRON. Internally.
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Locally.
 TANNIN. By injection or suppository.

Locomotor Ataxia.

CANNABIS INDICA.
 ELECTRICITY.
 ERGOT.
 PHOSPHORUS.
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.
 STRYCHNIA.

Lumbago.

ACONITE. Internally and locally.
 CHLOROFORM, liniment.
 HOT DOUCHE. Or poultice.
 ICE.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 MORPHIA.
 QUININE.

Lupus.

ARSENIC.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 IODIDE OF SULPHUR.
 IODOFORM.
 LACTIC ACID.
 PYROGALLIC ACID.
 SODIUM ETHYLATE.
 ZINC CHLORIDE.

Mania.

CANNABIS INDICA.
 CHLORAL. As narcotic and carminative.
 DIGITALIS.
 HYOSCYAMUS.
 HYOSCIN HYDROBROMATE.
 IRON.
 OPIUM.
 PARALDEHYDE.
 PHYSOSTIGMA.
 URETHAN.
 WET PACK.

Mastitis.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. Locally.
 BELLADONNA. Locally.
 MERCURY AND MORPHIA OLEATE. Locally.
 SUPPORT, by bandaging or strapping.

Measles.

ACONITE.

Measles (*continued*).

DIGITALIS.
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. For sleepless-
 ness.
 QUININE.

Melancholia.

ARSENIC.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CANNABIS INDICA.
 CHLORAL.
 HYOSGIN HYDROBROMATE.
 IRON.
 OPIUM.
 URETHAN.
 VALERIAN.

Meningitis, Cerebral.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA.
 BLISTERS. To nape of neck.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 COLD, to head.
 HYOSCYAMUS.
 MERCURY.
 OPIUM. In small doses, alone or
 with tartar emetic.
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.
 PURGATIVES.
 VENESECTION.

Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA.
 CAUTERY, to back.
 COLD, to spine.
 DIGITALIS.
 ERGOT.
 OPIUM.
 QUININE.
 VENESECTION.

Menorrhagia.

ARSENIC.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CANNABIS INDICA.
 DIGITALIS.
 ERGOT.
 GALLIC ACID.
 HOT-WATER BAG to dorsal and lum-
 bar vertebrae.
 IRON.
 QUININE.
 SULPHURIC ACID.

Metritis, Acute.

ACONITE.
 HOT WATER. Vaginal injection.
 OPIUM. By suppository or enema.
 POULTICES.
 TURPENTINE STUPES.

Myalgia.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.
 ARNICA. Internally and locally.

Myalgia (*continued*).

BELLADONNA LINIMENT. Locally
 and internally.
 CHLOROFORM LINIMENT.
 FRICTION.
 GELSEMIUM. Large doses.
 OPIUM.
 PACKING.
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.
 SALICYLATE OF SODA.

Myelitis.

BELLADONNA.
 ERGOT.
 PHOSPHORUS.
 SILVER NITRATE.

Nævus.

CHROMIC ACID.
 ELECTROLYSIS.
 GALVANO-CAUTERY.
 LIGATION.
 NITRIC ACID.

Nausea.

BISMUTH.
 COCAINE.
 HYDROCYANIC ACID.
 ICE.
 IPECACUANHA. In sickness of preg-
 nancy and chronic alcoholism;
 1 ℥ of wine, repeated frequently.
 MORPHIA.
 PEPPERMINT.
 SPIRIT AMMON. AROMATIC.

Nephritis, Acute.

ACONITE. At commencement.
 BELLADONNA.
 CANNABIS INDICA. As diuretic, es-
 pecially in hæmaturia.
 CANTHARIDES. 1 ℥ of tincture every
 three hours to stop hæmaturia
 after acute symptoms have sub-
 sided.
 DIGITALIS. As diuretic.
 EUCALYPTUS.
 GALLIC ACID.
 JABORANDI.
 JUNIPER.
 POULTICES. Over loins.
 TURPENTINE. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ℥ doses, every
 two to four hours.

Nervousness.

ACONITE. 1 ℥ of tincture at bed-
 time for restlessness.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CAFFEINE.
 CAMPHOR.
 CHLORAL.
 IGNATIA.
 STRYCHNINE.

Neuralgia.

ACONITIA.
 AMMONIUM VALERIANATE.
 AMYL NITRITE.
 ANTIFEBRIN.
 ATROPINE. In liniment or hypodermically.
 BELLADONNA.
 BLISTERS.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CAFFEINE.
 CANNABIS INDICA.
 CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.
 CHLOROFORM. Locally, and by inhalation, when pain very severe.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 CROTON CHLORAL.
 DIGITALIS.
 ELECTRICITY.
 ERGOT.
 GELSEMIUM.
 IODIDES.
 IRON.
 MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
 MUSTARD POULTICE.
 NITRO-GLYCERINE.
 NUX VOMICA.
 OIL OF CLOVES.
 PEPPERMINT.
 QUININE.
 SALICYLIC ACID.
 THERMO-CAUTERY.
 VALERIAN.
 VIBRATION.
 WATER. Hot or cold, locally.

Nightmare.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CAMPHOR-WATER.

Nipples, Sore.

BALSAM OF PERU.
 BENZOIN. Comp. Tinct.
 BORAX.
 COLLODION.
 LEAD SALTS.
 TANNIN.

Nodes.

MERCURY.
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.

Nymphomania.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CAMPHOR.
 LUPULINE.

Obesity.

ALKALINE WATERS.
 AMMONIUM BROMIDE.
 BANTING'S SYSTEM—living on meat and green vegetables, and avoiding starch, sugars, and fats.

Onychia.

ODOFORM.
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.
 STRAPPING.

Ophthalmia. See *Conjunctivitis*.**Orchitis.**

MERCURY AND BELLADONNA. Ointment.
 STRAPPING.

Otitis.

BORACIC ACID. Locally.
 DRY CLEANSING.
 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.
 SILVER NITRATE. Solution.
 ZINC SULPHATE.

Ozaena.

ALKALINE WASHES.
 IODINE. As inhalation; washing out nose with solution of common salt, to which a few drops of the tincture of iodine have been added.
 IODOFORM.
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Solution.
 TANNIN, GLYCERITE OF.

Parotitis.

ACONITE.
 JABORANDI.
 MERCURY. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of gray powder three or four times a day.
 POULTICE.

Pediculi.

MERCURY. As ointment or wash.

Pemphigus.

ARSENIC.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 MERCURY.
 PHOSPHORUS.

Pericarditis.

ACONITE.
 BLISTERS. Near heart.
 BRYONIA.
 DIGITALIS. Heart rapid and feeble, with cyanosis and dropsy.
 OPIUM. In grain doses every three to six hours.
 QUININE.
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Periostitis.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, or AMMONIUM.
 IODINE. Locally.
 POULTICES.

Peritonitis.

ACONITE. At commencement.
 BRYONIA. When exudation.
 LEECHES.
 MERCURY.
 OPIUM. Freely used.
 POULTICES.
 TURPENTINE.

Perspiration.

AROMATIC SULPHURIC ACID.
 ATROPIA.
 BELLADONNA. In liniment, for local
 sweats.
 JABORANDI.
 OPIUM.
 QUININE.
 SPONGING, very hot.
 STRYCHNINE.
 VINEGAR.

Pertussis.

ACONITE.
 ANTIPYRIN.
 BELLADONNA.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CHLORAL.
 CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 CROTON CHLORAL.
 ERGOT.
 IPECACUANHA.
 MONOBROMIDE OF CAMPHOR.
 NITRITE OF AMYL.
 OPIUM.
 VALERIAN.

Pharyngitis.

ACONITE.
 ALUM. Gargle.
 CAPSICUM. Gargle.
 COCAINE.
 FERRIC CHLORIDE. Locally and in-
 ternally.
 GLYCERINE. Locally.
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Locally.
 QUININE.
 SILVER NITRATE. Locally.
 STRYCHNINE.
 TANNIN. As powder, or glycerine,
 locally.
 ZINC SULPHATE. Gargle.

Phlebitis.

HAMAMELIS.
 HOT FOMENTATIONS.
 OPIUM.
 REST, absolute.

Phlegmasia Alba.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE. In full
 doses, when much prostration.
 BELLADONNA EXTRACT. With mer-
 curial ointment locally.

Phlegmasia Alba (continued).

HAMAMELIS.
 OPIUM. Internally and locally.

Phthisis.

ALCOHOL. With food or cod-liver
 oil.
 ANTIPYRINE. To reduce tempera-
 ture.
 ARSENIC. To remove commencing
 consolidation, and when tongue is
 red and irritable.
 ATROPIA. To check perspiration.
 BENZOIN. As inhalation to lessen
 cough and expectoration.
 CHLORAL.
 CHLOROFORM, to check cough.
 COCAINE. Solution 4-20 per cent. to
 throat and mouth to relieve irrita-
 tion.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 CREASOTE.
 GLYCERINE. In place of cod-liver
 oil.
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 IODINE LINIMENT.
 IRON.
 MERCURIC CHLORIDE. In minute
 doses for diarrhoea.
 MORPHIA, WITH STARCH OR BIS-
 MUTH. To larynx.
 OPIUM.
 OXYGEN.
 PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
 PILOCARPINE. To check sweats.
 QUININE.
 SALICYLIC ACID. For foul breath
 and offensive expectoration.

Pleurisy. See *Hydrothorax*.

ACONITE.
 BELLADONNA PLASTER.
 BLISTERS.
 BRYONIA. After aconite.
 DIGITALIS.
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. To aid ab-
 sorption.
 LOCAL WET PACK.

Pleurodynia.

BELLADONNA. Plaster or liniment.
 CHLORAL. With camphor locally.
 ETHER. Locally, in spray.
 IRON.
 MUSTARD-LEAVES.
 OPIUM.
 POULTICES.
 QUININE.
 STRAPPING.

Pneumonia.

ACONITE. At commencement.
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. As stimu-
 lant toward end.

Pneumonia (*continued*).

BELLADONNA. At commencement.
 BRYONIA. When pleurisy present.
 DIGITALIS.
 OPIUM.
 POULTICES.
 QUININE.
 SALICYLATE OF SODA. As anti-pyretic.
 TURPENTINE. As stimulant.

Polypus.

ALUM.
 TANNIN. By insufflation.

Prolapsus Ani.

ALUM. Locally.
 ICE.
 CAUTERIZATION.
 STRYCHNIA.
 TANNIN. Locally.

Prolapsus Uteri.

ALUM. By vaginal douche.
 GALLS. Decoction by injection.
 TANNIN.

Prostate, Enlarged.

ALKALIES. For irritation of bladder, with acid urine.
 AMMONIUM BENZOATE. For cystitis with alkaline urine.
 CONIUM.
 ERGOT.
 IODOFORM. By suppository.

Prurigo and Pruritus.

ARSENIC. Internally.
 BALSAM OF PERU.
 BORACIC ACID.
 CALOMEL. Ointment.
 CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.
 COD-LIVER OIL. By inunction.
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. Wash.
 GLYCERINE.
 GLYCEROLE OF TAR.
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. Locally.
 IODOFORM. Ointment.
 OPIUM.
 OIL OF CADE.
 TAR OINTMENT.

Psoriasis.

ALKALINE BATH.
 ARSENIC.
 CALOMEL. Ointment.
 CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.
 COD-LIVER OIL.
 GLYCERINE.
 INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION.
 LEAD IODIDE. Locally.
 PHOSPHORUS. Substitute for arsenic.
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.

Psoriasis (*continued*).

SULPHUR. Internally.
 TAR. Ointment.
 ULMUS.
 VASELINE.

Ptyalism.

ACIDS. Small doses, and in gargles.
 BELLADONNA.
 CHLORATE OF POTASH. Gargle.
 TANNIN.

Puerperal Convulsions.

BELLADONNA.
 BLEEDING.
 CHLORAL. In full doses.
 CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.
 MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
 VERATRUM VIRIDE. Pushed to nausea.

Puerperal Fever.

ALCOHOLICS. Freely.
 OPIUM. For wakefulness and delirium, very useful.
 QUININE. In large doses.
 TURPENTINE
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Puerperal Mania.

ANÆSTHETICS.
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
 CHLORAL.
 HYOSCYAMUS.
 OPIUM.
 QUININE.

Puerperal Peritonitis.

ACONITE.
 LAXATIVES.
 OPIUM.
 QUININE.
 TURPENTINE.

Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

ERGOT.
 GALLIC ACID.
 IRON.
 NUX VOMICA.
 QUININE.
 TURPENTINE.

Pyæmia.

IRON.
 OPIUM.
 PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.
 QUININE.
 TURPENTINE.

Pyrosis.

ACIDS, MINERAL.
 ALKALIES.
 BISMUTH.

Pyrosis (*continued*).

CAMPBOR.
CARBOLIC ACID.
CREASOTE.
GALLIC ACID.
GLYCERINE.
NUX VOMICA.

Rheumatism, Acute.

ACONITE.
ALKALIES.
AMMONIUM BROMIDE.
ANTIPYRIN.
BLISTERS.
COLD BATHS.
DIGITALIS.
IRON.
LIME-JUICE.
OPIUM.
QUININE.
SALICYLATE OF SODA. Relieves pain most quickly.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

BELLADONNA.
BROMIDE OF LITHIUM.
COD-LIVER OIL.
GUALAC.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
MERCURY AND MORPHIA. Oleate locally.
QUININE.
SULPHUR. Locally and as sulphides, or sulphur waters internally.
TURKISH BATHS.

Rickets.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.
COD-LIVER OIL.
COLD SPONGING.
IODIDE OF IRON.
QUININE.

Scabies.

BAKING of clothes to destroy ova.
BALSAM OF PERU. Locally, agreeable and effective.
MERCURY. White precipitate ointment.
PETROLEUM.
SULPHUR. Ointment.

Scarlet Fever. (Treatment chiefly symptomatic.)

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
CHLORINE-WATER. As gargle.
COLD COMPRESS to throat.
DIGITALIS.
FAT, inunction over the whole body.
PACKING. Useful and comforting.
SALICYLATE OF SODA. As antipyretic.
SPONGING.

Sciatica.

ACUPUNCTURE.
ATROPIA.
BELLADONNA.
BLISTERS.
CAUTERY. Slight application.
CHLOROFORM. Liniment.
ELECTRICITY.
ETHER. Spray.
MORPHIA.
POULTICES.
TURPENTINE. In $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. doses for 3 or 4 nights.

Serofula.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.
COD-LIVER OIL.
IODIDE OF IRON.

Scurvy.

ACIDS.
ALUM. With myrrh, for ulcerated gums.
CITRIC ACID.
LIME-JUICE.
QUINIA. With mineral acids.
VINEGAR.

Sea-Sickness.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
BROMIDE OF SODIUM.
CANNABIS INDICA.
CHAMPAGNE.
CHLORAL.
CHLOROFORM. 2-5 ms. on sugar.
COCAINE.
NITRO-GLYCERINE.
NUX VOMICA.

Seborrhœa.

BORAX, with GLYCERINE.

Spermatorrhœa.

ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.
BROMIDES.
CAMPBOR.
CANTHARIDES.
ELECTRICITY.
NUX VOMICA.
PHOSPHORUS.
TURPENTINE.

Spinal Congestion.

ACONITE.
ERGOT.
NUX VOMICA.

Spinal Irritation.

ACONITE OINTMENT.
ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.

Spinal Irritation (*continued*).

BLISTERS.
CONIUM.
COUNTER-IRRITATION.
DIGITALIS.
ERGOT.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
PHOSPHORUS.

Sprains.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.
ARNICA.
BANDAGING.
FOMENTATIONS.
MASSAGE.

Stomatitis.

ACIDS, MINERAL.
ALUM.
BORAX.
CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.
GLYCERITE OF TANNIN.
NITRIC ACID.

Sweating. See *Perspiration*.**Sycosis.**

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, solution 2-3
grs. to 13 of water.
EPILATION.
SULPHUROUS ACID.

Synovitis.

ACONITE.
ARNICA.
BANDAGE, OR STRAPPING.
BLISTERS.
COD-LIVER OIL.
IODINE. Injection.
MASSAGE.

Syphilis.

ARSENIC.
BITTER TONICS.
COD-LIVER OIL.
IODIDES.
IODOFORM.
IRON.
MERCURY.
POTASSIC IODIDE.

Tabes Mesenterica.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.
COD-LIVER OIL.
FATTY INUNCTION.
PHOSPHORIC ACID.
SARSAPARILLA.

Tetanus.

BROMIDES.
CHLORAL.
GELSEMIUM.
NEUROTOMY.
OPIUM.
PHYSOSTIGMA.

Tetanus (*continued*).

URETHAN.
WARM BATHS.

Tic Douloureux.

ACONITIN.
AMMONII CHLORIDUM.
ARSENIC.
CANNABIS INDICA.
MORPHIA.
PHYSOSTIGMA.
VERATRIA.

Tinea Circinata.

COD-LIVER OIL.
IODINE, TINCTURE. Locally.
MERCURY. Locally.
SULPHUROUS ACID. Locally.

Tinea Favosa.

ARSENIC.
EPILATION.
HYPOSULPHITES.
MERCURY. Locally.
SULPHUROUS ACID.

Tinea Tonsurans.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.
COD-LIVER OIL.
EPILATION.
MERCURY OLEATE.
PARASITICIDE LOTIONS.

Tonsillitis.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
BICARBONATE OF SODA. Dry, locally.
COCAINE.
GUAIAC.
ICE AND WET PACK.
MERCURY.
OPIUM.
POTASSIC IODIDE.
SODIUM SALICYLATE.
TANNIC ACID.

Tonsils, Enlarged.

AMMONIUM IODIDE.
IRON, tincture of chloride.
MASSAGE.
SILVER NITRATE.
TANNIN.

Tonsils, Ulcerated.

BICARBONATE OF SODA. Dry locally.
IRON, tincture.
MERCURIC IODIDE.
POTASSIUM CHLORATE.
SULPHUROUS ACID.

Toothache.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.
CARBOLIC ACID.
CLOVES, OIL.
CREASOTE.

Torticollis.

ARSENIC.
ELECTRICITY.
MASSAGE.
MERCURY.
NUX VOMICA.

Trismus.

ANÆSTHETICS.
BELLADONNA.
CHLORAL.
OPIUM.
PHYSOSTIGMA.

Tympanites.

ACIDS AND ALKALIES.
ASAFCETIDA.
CARBOLIC ACID.
HYOSCYAMUS.
NUX VOMICA.
TURPENTINE.
VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

Typhlitis.

BELLADONNA.
ICE-BAG.
LEECHES.
MERCURY.
OPIUM.

Typhoid Fever.

ALCOHOL.
ANTIPYRETICS.
ASAFCETIDA.
BATHS.
CALOMEL.
CAMPHOR.
CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.
COLD COMPRESS.
DIGITALIS.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
HYOSCYAMUS.
MURIATIC ACID.
OPIUM.
PEPSIN.
QUININE.
TURPENTINE.

Typhus Fever.

ALCOHOL.
CAMPHOR.
DIGITALIS.
HYOSCYAMUS.
MINERAL ACIDS.
OPIUM.
QUININE.
STRYCHNIA.

Varicose Veins.

BANDAGING.
HAMAMELIS.

Vomiting. See *Nausea.*

AMMONIUM SALTS AND AROMATIC SPIRITS.

Vomiting (*continued*).

ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.
BISMUTH.
BLISTERS.
BROMIDES.
CALOMEL.
CARBOLIC ACID.
CERIUM OXALATE.
CHLOROFORM.
CLOVES.
COCAINE.
COUNTER-IRRITATION.
CREASOTE.
HYDROCYANIC ACID.
ICE.
IPECACUANHA.
KOUMISS.
MORPHIA.
NUTRIENT ENEMATA.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
PEPSIN.
STRYCHNIA.
ZINC.

Warts.

ACIDS, MINERAL.
ALKALIES, CAUSTIC.
CHROMIC ACID.
SILVER NITRATE.

Worms.

ALUM. Injection for thread-worms.
CASTOR OIL.
EUCALYPTOL. Injection for thread-worms.
FILIX MAS. For tape-worms.
IGNATIA.
IRON. Injection for thread-worms and as a tonic.
KAMALA. For tape-worms.
KOUSSO. For tape-worms.
LIME-WATER. Injection for thread-worms.
PEPO.
QUINIA.
QUASSIA. Injection for thread-worms.
SANTONINE. For round-worms.
SODIUM CHLORIDE. Injection for thread-worms.
TURPENTINE. For tape-worms.

Yellow Fever.

CALOMEL.
CAMPHOR.
CHLORODYNE.
IPECACUANHA.
LEAD ACETATE.
NUX VOMICA.
QUININE.
STIMULANTS.
TURPENTINE.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

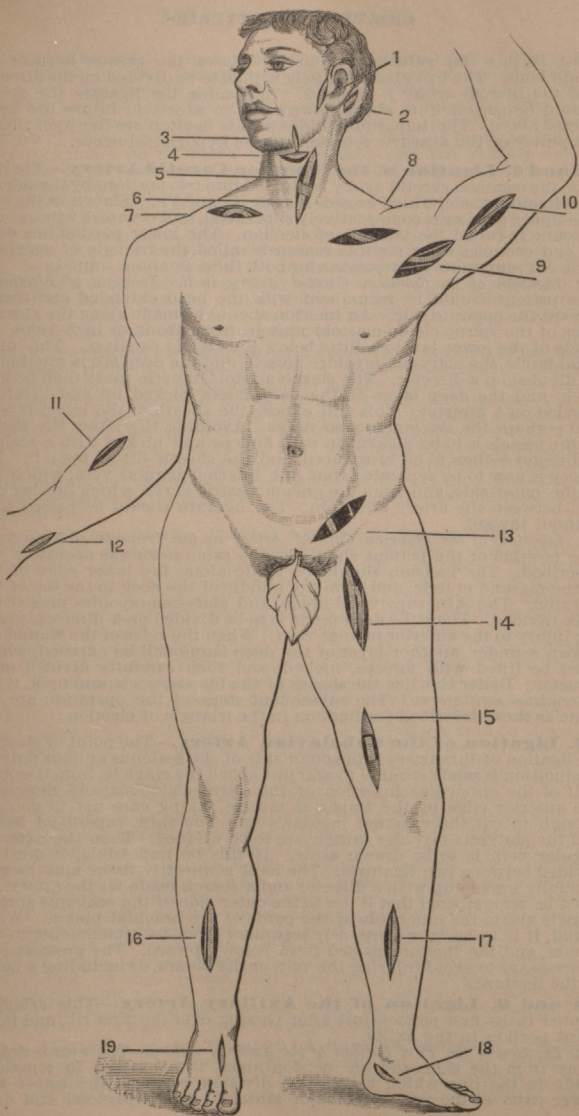
THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating an artery in its continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under-



neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.*—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.*—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the sides of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. *Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.*—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fascia must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. *Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.*—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. *Ligation of the Brachial Artery*, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. *Ligation of the Radial Artery*, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. *Ligation of the Ulnar Artery*, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. *Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.*—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. *Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.*—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made, over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the former operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is to be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE
MEDICAL NEWS
VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.
FOR THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.

1890.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
				1	2	3	4
Mr. Morrison						2	c.
Mrs. King					1	1	1
Mr. J. E. Morrison							c

Daily

Record.

January, 1890.

51

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miss Keuz	/	/		/			/
Miss Loring	/						
Mr. Whiting 1627 Park Ave				c	c		c
Judge Morris Park Ave				c	c	c	c
Mr. Morrison							c
Isol Guttman 1901 2nd E. p							c
Mr. Jesse Tyler							c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Thos. J. Morris 708 Park Ave

\$10 to date. Bill not yet rendered for last yr

NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa. 18
Judge Morris	C	C		C			
Mrs Ballgill		C					
St. Beece 6 W Mt. Ver P				C		C	
Mr Rohr.					C	C	C
Miss King						/	

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Mr Breeze			c	c ³	c	c	c ²
Mr Rohr			c				
Mr Hawkins Vindland					c		
Mr Reverdy Schuen						c	
Mr Mommson							c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

2 00

pd

NAME.	Su. 26	M. 27	Tu. 28	W. 29	Th. 30	F. 31	Sa. 1
Mrs. Byrne	C	C	C		C		C
Mrs. McGaugh 20 E. Preston		C					
Mr. R. Johnson						C	
Mr. Herwin							C
Mr. -							C
Mr. Cook, 1329 h. Candace st							C

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

150

Na

Pa

Pa

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Mr Breese

her birth 1006 E Preston

C c

C

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

12

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Mr. Greene

c

not

Mr. Michel 208 Hannover

c

c

Mr. F. K. Carey 19 W. Chas.

c

Mr. J. V. Hoffmann

c

Miss King

c

c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

30th

C. D. " Tiffany

Post. Pneumoniae hepatitis & dyspepsia

NAME.	Su. 16	M. 17	Tu. 18	W. 19	Th. 20	F. 21	Sa. 22
Miss King	c		c	.			
Mr Kerwin		c					
Mr Rohrer		c					
Mrs Gordon Cotton Co. Va				c			
Mr M Gutman 224 N 4th St				c			
Mrs Walker (Williamson)							c
Col. Embick							c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA

Bill sent + adm of col. 5/25/90

25th or Ad

25th "

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

420

copy of 9 Holiday 714 Ad. are
Bill to be sent to him.
sent. 3/20/90

NAME.	Su. 2	M. 3	Tu. 4	W. 5	Th. 6	F. 7	Sa. 8
Miss King	c			c			
Mr Levening			c				
Miss (c or Hall				c			
Miss Swerlein				c			
Mr Thomas Parker Ramsey					c		

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

10. 12 1203 Cedar Place

10

11 12

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Muecking

C

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 16	M. 17	Tu. 18	W. 19	Th. 20	F. 21	Sa. 22
Mr Rohn		C.					
Mrs - ? L. d. m.			C				
Miss Ruiz			C	C			
Miss Reinhardt			C	C	C		
Mr Kelgenstein					C		
Mr Wells						C	
Miss Telgman 709 St Paul						C	

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

10 Pd.

10 Pd.

Wages of month

To date \$130

10 Pd.

Angina or pseudo-angina

10 Pd.

Neurasthenia

NAME.

Su.

23

M.

24

Tu.

25

W.

26

Th.

27

F.

28

Sa.

29

*June Ely 841 Portland**c**c*

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

20.

Pneumonia died on the 24th.
Bill Oct 7th 90

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

Perkins
 In c Feat'n c c Brown
 Schump's Book Rd

c

c

c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

c D. Jones. P. Ance

157 na c Dr Holiday.

NAME.	Su. 6	M. 7	Tu. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	Sa. 12
^{Amundsen} Mrs. Perkins 5-43 Carrollton ave.				c			
Mrs. Coan (sister)				c	c		
Mr. Millin 1530 Mad. ave				c			
Mrs. Joney (Mrs.)							c
Mrs. Littern (Mrs. Daughter)							c
Mr. Gubman (Jail)							c
Ja							

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Bill Nov 24th

April, 1890.

Daily

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19

*Mr Com**c*

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 20	M. 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	Sa. 26
Mr. Com	c		c				
Mrs Rebecca Williams	c.						
Mr. Thompson 1011 st Mad	c						
no one 1210 st Philadel			c				
Mr Cole					c		
Mr. Whately					c		

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

\$15- to date - for Murre Com
\$25 Pd
10

10. Pd

10 Pd

10 Pd

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
27	28	29	30	1	2	3

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

June, 1890.

Daily

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.	Su. 29	M. 30	Tu. 1	W. 2	Th. 3	F. 4	Sa. 5
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CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CHARGE.

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

CHARGE.

Th. F. S.
21 22 23

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.
24M.
25Tu.
26W.
27Th.
28F.
29Sa.
30

CHARGE.

Date
Th. F. S.
28 29 30

Record.

August, 1890.

119

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

CHARGE.

Th. F. N.
4 5

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Mr Keidel 914 St Paul

CHARGE

10 2

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

20 a

with Dr. Sallger (Typhoid 7)

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20

CHARGE.

Am. Inst. (B)

✓

/

Ad

Record.

September, 1890.

125

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

10 Oct. 1890

NAME.

Su. 21	M. 22	Tu. 23	W. 24	Th. 25	F. 26	Sa. 27
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

CHARGE.

Mr M S Smith (elm
 Mr Dawson
 Mrs Hicks (St Paul)
 Miss Stevens (C D Hall)

1

a

a

a

107. -

1/

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

1000. - Pd.

Pd

Daughter at W.C. College

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
28	29	30	1	2	3	4

CHARGE.

Miss Jordan (Little Rock.
Miss King (Omaha.

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

Handwritten notes in the upper right section of the page, including the word "CHARGE" and other illegible text.

NAME.	Su. 5	M. 6	Tu. 7	W. 8	Th. 9	F. 10	Sa. 11	CHARGE.
Mr Carry	1							
Mr Shipton		1	1					14 14
Mrs Bonaparte			"					1
Mr Annis (W. J.)			"					5 14
Mrs Hagerty 1111 W Lawrence					€			14

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

20 Ad

5 Ad

Ad

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

CHARGE.

Mr Miller 600 Calhoun St

c

c

c

Mrs B.

c

Mrs S. (Bedford Pa) (Museum)

c

Mrs Knudsen

c

Mrs Knudsen, Alex. & Co

c

or at Museum (Milwaukee)

c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

201st c

NAME.

Su. 19	M. 20	Tu. 21	W. 22	Th. 23	F. 24	Sa. 25
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

CHARGE.

Mr Hermann }
 Mrs Mc Kibb } Kegren

Mr B

Mrs King

Mrs C Adams 222 W. 4th St.

Mr. Sisson (Blytheport)

C

C

C 2.

7 / 1

C

C

10 "A

11 "

125

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

10 NA

25 NA

\$25

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

CHARGE.

Mrs King

/

Mrs Cary

/

Mrs Slack. Elk Ridge

a

Mrs Powell

a

John D Macdonald 1111 h d

c

MEMORANDA.

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

25°

25°

at Shepards

11 Pd

50 Pd

Neurosthenia melancholica

10 Pd

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

CHARGE.

John D. MacDonald	a					
Re Stein 812 Park ave		a		c		
Mr Henrich 705 Doffman St		a				
Mr Shpenn 2141 Cobbles		a				
Miss Coan		a				
Mr. - C D Daily of						
Mr B Dawson Jr					/	/
Miss Philip Haubinger 1119 E. Batt.						c
Mr & Polmeyer C D Hammer. 931 N Culbert St						
Mr Rollosen 3 S. Fullen ave						c
Miss Cobleus 1511 Mad. ave						c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

10. pd

Phthirus

10 pd

Aphasia & mental impairment

5 pd

10 pd.

*Chronic Bright's**Sotire.*

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
J J Harvey Phila		C					
B. Dawson Jr			a				/
J T Jones Oakland			c				
Mr Stein				c			
Russ H Ks				c			
J E Wresner Bel Air ar					c		

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

10 pd

10 pd

NAME.

Su. 23	M. 24	Tu. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F. 28	Sa. 29
-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------

CHARGE.

Mrs Shui . . .

c

Mr E B Huntington 108 W. North Ave

c

c

Mr Stein

a

Mrs Hamburgs

a

Mrs Price 1318 Bolton St.

a

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

10 Pd

C or Saltyer

10 Pa

10 10 10 10 10

NAME.	Su. 30	M. 1	Tu. 2	W. 3	Th. 4	F. 5	Sa. 6	CHARGE
Mr. Humling		c	c	c	c	c	c	
Mr. Stein					c	c	c	
Mr. Hall					c			
Mrs. Lang; Leslie				c				

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

10 Pa

11 Pa

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Mrs. Hurling

/

/

/

/

Mrs. Stein

c

Mrs. Haulberger

c

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27

CHARGE.

W. Th. P.
24 25 26

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

NAME.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
28	29	30	31			

CHARGE.

W. Th. F.
31

CHARGE.

MEMORANDA.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

Stools

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

Stool.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

Stool.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

Stools.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

STOOL

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.

PULSE.

TEMP.

RESP.

URINE.

STOOLS.

Stoma.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.	TIME.	PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS.
Jan 4		Mr
Jan	6 th	Mr Whiting 1627 Madison
"	7 th	Judge Morris
"	"	Isabel Guttman
"	13	Mrs Ballgill
"	15	O. T. Bruce - 6 W. 1st V. Pl
"	27	Mrs McGaht 10 E. Preston
Feb	1 st	Mr Kennin
"	"	Mr Davis
"	"	Mrs Cook.
"	7	Mr Smith
"	9	Mrs Michel. 208 Hammond
"	10	Mr. Carey
"	17	Mrs Kennin
"	19	Mrs Gordon. Corkin 10 W.
"	"	Mr Sullivan 224 N. Cary
"	27	Waskenward.
Mar	7.	Mr Parker Romney Va
	2 nd	Mr Tullyman

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

REMARKS.

Dr. Morrison
 Dr. O'Donovan
 Dr. Morgan & Lister
 Dr. Sevan
 Dr. Ballgill
 Dr. Donaldson
 Dr. Thomas

Dr. Van Bort Jr
 Dr. Hammett
 Dr. C. & Tiffany
 Dr. Van Bort Jr
 Dr. Ballgill
 Dr. Ballgill
 Dr. Morawitz
 Dr. Hollyday
 Dr. 1
 Dr. Van Bort

Lymphat. & Mental Excess
 Typhoid fever
 Uræmic delirium
 Nutrit insuff
 alb.
 Heart failure (Pne ?)
 Nutrit valve disease
 Perilyphilitis ?

Dr. Wafford Jr
 Carbone of liver
 Obst. Bowels
 Abs. Breast
 Healing Kiches
 Delat. stomach
 Phthisis. uræmic
 Tub. peritonitis (?)
 Can. vent. ?
 Neurasthenia

DATE.

TIME.

PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

ATT.

ADDRESS

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

REMARKS.

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n	Date Expt'd Confinement	Date of Delivery.	NAME OF

Exp'd
menstruation
Delivered

NAME OF CHILD.

SEX AND
COLOR.NO. OF
CHILD.

REMARKS.

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Expt'd Confinement	Date of Delivery.	NAME OF

NAME OF CHILD.	SEX AND COLOR.	No. OF CHILD.	REMARKS.

PATIENT'S NAME.

End of Last
Menstruat'nDate Expt'd
ConfinementDate of
Delivery.

NAME OF CH

[illegible]

PATIENT'S NAME.

End of Last
Menstruat'n.Date Expt'd
ConfinementDate of
Delivery.

NAME OF

[illegible]

PATIENT'S NAME.

End of Last
Menstruat'n.Date Expt'd
ConfinementDate of
Delivery.

NAME OF C

NAME OF CHILD.	SEX AND COLOR.	NO. OF CHILD.	REMARKS.

Vaccinations.

197

BESTIE

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

NAME.

DATE.

RESULT.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Single,
Widowed.

Mr'd, Single,
or Widowed.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.

AGE.

Y. M. D.

COLOR.

Single,
Widowed.

Mr'd, Single,
or Widowed.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

NURSES' ADDRESSES.

NURSES' ADDRESSES.

BILL SENT.	NAME.	Cash	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.	BILL SENT.
1890						
Jan 3	P.O.O. den Bros.			5. 50		Jan 3
6	May Wright			60. 00		21
"	W. G. Lipe			10. 00		Jan 1
7	Sam. Miller			50. 00		7
11	Letter ans.			5. 00		1
12	Blackburn & Co			10. 00		"
20	John Owen			10. 00		"
24	Elkholz			30. 00		18
"	Burgunder			20. 00		"
25	Mrs H. K. K. K. K.			200. 00		12
27	Miss Long			10. 00		"
Mar 1	Mr. K. K. K.			10. 00		"
1	Saris T.			10. 00		13
1	Mrs Mc Ginn.			10. 00		14
"	Mr. Cook.			10. 00		21
4	Mr. Coale			20. 00		21
6	Mr Beaston. (Phila)			15. 00		21
7	Mr Muth (C O Beunmeter)			10. 00		21
8	Miss C. O. Borne			10. 00		24
17	Mr Kemmer			10. 00		"
24	Mr Gordon. Corbin W Va			10. 00		Sept 1
20	Judge Morris			80. 00		15
27	Mrs Henderson (Wm J. H.)			25. 00		"
Mar 1	George Hendrie adm't			20. 00		5
5	Mr Levening			10. 00		6
6	Mr Parker			10. 00		23
17	Mr H. Rohm			10. 00		24
18	Mrs — also m. m. k.			10. 00		6
19	O. B. Reese			300. 00		9

Cash Account.

211

AMOUNT PAID.	BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEAT PAID.
5. 50	Mar 20.	Kelzmeister		10 00	1000
	21	Hicks -		10 00	
	april	Schaps		10 00	
	7	Jane Tyson		25 00	
	"	Whitling -		30 00	
	"	R. Johnson		25 00	
	"	Michael		30 00	
30 00	10	Hartin		10 00	
20 00	"	Mrs Telfer		10 00	
10 00	12	Dixon		15 00	
10 00	"	Morrison		25 00	
10 00	"	W. Hall C		10 00	
10 00	13	F T King		130 00	
10 00	14	Jane Carey		10 00	
10 00	21	Mrs grey		10 00	
20 00	22	Mrs Cole		10 00	
15 00	22	Mrs Wheatly		10 00	
10 00	"	Mrs D. McRae		10 00	
10 00	24	Mrs Dorsey		25 00	
10 00	"	Mrs R. Williams		25 00	
10 00	Sept 1.	Gutman Estate		10 00	
10 00	"	Blackburn & Co		16 00	
25 00	"	"		10 00	
10 00	5	Levi		10 00	
10 00	6	Andrews Barbadoes		15 00	
10 00	23	Mrs High		10 00	
10 00	24	M. S. Smith (Selmt)		1000 00	
10 00	6	Mrs S. L. Smith (Bar)		20 00	
10 00	9	Mrs Ely		20 00	

BILL SENT.	NAME	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	<i>Cash.</i>			
"	Mrs Pumphrey		10 00	
	Mrs R. Conda		10 00	
	Mrs Fuld		10 00	
	Mrs. Mumby		5 00	
	C. with D. Free		10 00	
	Miss Jordan (Little Hill ash)		20 00	
18	Mrs. Winder. Alexandria		15 00	
21	Mrs MacRae. Keyser to 27		25 00	
"	Mrs. Herriman " " } 30 days		10 00	
22	Mrs Lee (or Murren)		10 00	
25	Mrs. Lewis		10 00	
27	Mrs. Powell. New York		10 00	
Nov 6	W. M. Kelly		10 00	
7	Gr. H. Harlan		50 00	
7	Mrs. Hammer 613 St Paul		10 00	
10	Mrs. Coan		5 00	
"	Mrs. Herndon.		10 00	
"	Mrs. Shepman		10 00	
"	Mrs. (C. or D. only)		10 00	
17	Mrs. Hertz (Phila)		10 00	
18	Mrs. J. T. Jones Oakland Md		10 00	
22	Mrs. Hicks		25 00	
24	Mrs. Hagerty		15 00	
25	Mrs. Elsie Tagellash. Chicago		10 00	
27	Mrs. Price		10 00	
Dec 1	Mrs. Perkins		20 00	
6	Mrs. Cary		10 00	
4	Mrs. Hall. Belair		10 00	
11	Mrs. Suthman		20 00	
"	Mrs. - Mrs. Burpee		10 00	

Cash Account.

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BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
	Francis T King			
	Mrs Loring	10 00	10	
	Whitney 16 27 Pk	30 00		
	Judge Morris	80 00		Sept 2/8
	Morse	25 00		
	Joel Gullman	10 00		
	Jesse Tyson			
	Mr - c/o Mr	10 00		
	Mr Breese	200 00		
	Mr Robt	80 00		
	Reverdy Johnson	25 00		
	Mr Carey (Sr)	10 00		
	Mr Carey Jr	10 00		
	Mr Nickel			
	Income 1890			
Dec 17	Mr Schmidt. Hannu		10 00	
22	Eichengram.		15	
	10 Mac Donald		20	110
			2976	
			5000	coll
			7976	
	1545			
	1664			
	1664			
	756			
	\$ 5673			
	may 1891			
	April 1891			

AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.	BILL SENT.	NAME.	AMOUNT CHARGED.		AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
			<i>Bills sent Oct 96</i>				
			<i>Price Ely</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>Pat.</i>	
			<i>J Gullman</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>00</i>		
			<i>Perkins</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>00</i>		

AMOUNT PAID.	BILL SENT.	From NAME	AMOUNT CHARGED.	AMOUNT PAID.	WHEN PAID.
		Keedel 914 St Paul	20		
		B Dawson Jr	10		
		Mrs Hick Co	10		
		Mrs Stevens	10		
		Mrs Jordan	10		
		Mrs Knight	10		
		Mrs Carey			
		Mrs Bonaparte			

Cash Account.

219

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cash Account.

221

[illegible]

Cash Account.

BILL
SENT.

NAME.

AMOUNT
CHARGED.AMOUNT
PAID.WHEN
PAID.BILL
SENT.

Cash Account.

223

[illegible]

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A National Weekly Medical Periodical, containing 28-32 Double-columned Quarto Pages of Reading Matter in each Issue.

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INCLUDING
DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS and TREATMENT.

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FOR

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FORTIETH YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

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	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
January .	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	July . .	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
March . .	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	September	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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April . .	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	October .	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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May . .	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	November	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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ALMANAC FOR 1892.

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January .	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	July . .	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	August .	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
February	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
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March . .	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	September	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TABLE OF SIGNS.

THE following Table explains itself. Thus each patient having a line, and each day its column. The marks in the margin, as below, are intended to be made in the column under the proper date, and immediately on a line with the patient's name. For instance, for a visit to be made, a dot thus •; when made, the dot will be crossed /; for a second visit, •/; when made, the dot is again X, and so on.

•	Visit to be made.
/	Visit made.
•/	Second visit to be made.
X	Second visit made.
10	Visit to be made at a certain hour A. M.
5	Visit to be made at a certain hour P. M.
C	Consultation.
¢	Consultation held.
L	Visit made, and medicine sent.
N	Night Visit.
V	Vaccination.
O	Obstetric case.
œ	Office Consultation.

MARSHALL HALL'S

READY METHOD IN ASPHYXIA.

1st. TREAT the patient *instantly on the spot*, in the *open air*, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.

2d. In order to *clear the throat*, place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead, that all fluid, and the tongue itself, may fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free.

3d. To *excite respiration*, turn the patient slightly on his side, and apply some irritating or stimulating agent to the nostrils, as *Veratrine*, *dilute Ammonia*, etc.

4th. Make the face warm by brisk friction; then dash cold water upon it.

5th. If not successful, lose no time; but, to *imitate respiration*, place the patient on his face, and turn the body gently, but completely, *on the side, and a little beyond*; then again on the face, and so on, alternately. Repeat these movements deliberately and perseveringly, *fifteen times only* in a minute. (When the patient lies on the thorax, this cavity is *compressed* by the weight of the body, and expiration takes place. When he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and *inspiration* occurs.)

6th. When the prone position is resumed, make a uniform and efficient pressure *along the spine*, removing the pressure immediately, before rotation on the side. (The pressure augments the expiration; the rotation commences *inspiration*.) Continue these measures.

7th. Rub the limbs *upward*, with *firm pressure* and with *energy*. (The object being to aid the return of venous blood to the heart.)

8th. Substitute for the patient's wet clothing, if possible, such other covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat or cloak, etc. Meantime, and from time to time, to *excite inspiration*, let the surface of the body be *slapped* briskly with the hand.

9th. Rub the body briskly till it is dry and warm, then dash *cold* water upon it, and repeat the rubbing.

AVOID the immediate removal of the patient, as it involves a *dangerous loss of time*; also, the use of bellows, or any *forcing instrument*; also, the *warm bath*, and *all rough treatment*.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

REVISED FOR 1890.

POISON.	ANTIDOTE.
ACIDS, MINERAL.....	{ Chalk, magnesia (plaster off wall in emergency), solution carbonate of soda, emollient drinks, fixed oils.
ACONITE.....	{ Emetics, stimulants, external and internal, keep up external heat, keep flat on back.
ANTIM. TART.....	{ Vegetable acids, such as <i>tannic acid</i> , catechu.
ARSENIC.....	{ Freshly precipitated hydrated sesquioxide of iron made by adding magnesia to any iron solution.
ATROPIA.....	Same as Belladonna.
ARGENTIC NITRATE.....	{ Solution of common salt and demulcent drinks. Emetics.
BELLADONNA.....	{ Emetics—mustard flour in water; give physostigma or pilocarpine; cold to head.
CANTHARIDES.....	{ Emetics, emollient drinks, opiates by mouth and rectum, large draughts of water to flush kidneys.
CARBOLIC ACID.....	{ Any soluble sulphate such as magnesia.
CHLORINE WATER.....	Albumen, white of egg, milk, flour.
CHLOROFORM.....	{ Fresh air, artificial respiration (inclining head down, pull tongue forward), brandy and ammonia intravenously in leg, the <i>hypodermic</i> injection of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ tincture of digitalis and $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain of atropine.
COLCHICUM.....	{ Emetics, followed by demulcent drinks. If <i>coma</i> be present, brandy, ammonia, coffee. Opium in large dose. Keep up external heat.
CONIUM.....	{ Emetics, followed by stimulants external and internal.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.....	{ Albumen, white of egg (4 gr. sublimata require white of one egg), flour, milk. Emetics, or evacuate stomach by pump.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.—*Continued.*

POISON.	ANTIDOTE.
CROTON OIL.....	Emetics; wash out stomach, followed by mucilaginous fluids, containing opium.
CUPRI SULPH.....	Yellow prussiate of potash or soap.
DIGITALIS.....	Recumbent posture after emetics. Emetics and opium, give tincture aconite.
ELATERIUM	Demulcent drinks and enemata of opium, and external heat.
HYDROCYANIC ACID.....	Fresh air and artificial respiration, with cold effusion. Ammonia by inhalation and intravenously in vein of leg.
HYOSCYAMUS.....	Stomach pump, emetics, stimulants external and internal, physostigma and pilocarpine.
IODINE	Emetics and demulcent drinks, starch or flour diffused in water, opium and external heat.
LEAD SALTS.....	Any soluble sulphate, either magnesia or soda, succeeded by emetics, and afterwards opium and milk.
LOBELIA.....	Stimulants externally and internally, external heat.
MORPHINE	Same as Opium.
NUX VOMICA.....	30 grs. of chloral and 60 grs. of bromide of potash. Nitrite of amyl.
OPIUM.....	Atropine hypodermically till respirations number 8 per minute. Stomach pump, stimulants, external and internal, brandy and coffee, cold affusion, ammonia to nostrils, galvanic shocks, compelling to move about, artificial respiration, electric brush.
OXALIC ACID.....	Lime, not potash or soda.
PHOSPHORUS.....	Sulphate of copper in emetic dose as chemical antidote. No oils. Emetics, and purgatives.
POTASH AND SODA SALTS	Dilute acetic acid, citric acid, lemon juice, fixed oils, demulcents, vinegar.
STRAMONIUM.....	Same as Belladonna.
STRYCHNINE.....	Same as nux vomica.
TOBACCO.....	Emetic, stimulants external and internal, strychnine, external heat.
ZINC SALTS.....	Carbonate of soda, emetics, warm demulcent drinks.

METRIC OR FRENCH DECIMAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BY

OSCAR OLDBERG, PHARM. D.,
SAINT LOUIS.

The metric system is based upon the METER, which is the standard unit of length of that system, and equal to 39.370432 inches, or about 10 per cent. longer than the yard.

The metric unit of *fluid measure* is the LITER—the cube of $\frac{1}{10}$ Meter, or 1000 Cubic-centimeters—equal to about 34 fluid ounces.

The metric unit of *weight* is the GRAM, which represents the weight of one Cubic-centimeter of water at its maximum density. It is equal to about 15 grains.

One CUBIC-CENTIMETER is equal to about 16 minims.

IN WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS IT IS SUFFICIENTLY ACCURATE AND SAFE TO CONSIDER 1 GRAM AS EXACTLY EQUAL TO 15 TROY GRAINS, AND TO CONSIDER 1 CUBIC-CENTIMETER AS EQUAL TO 15 MINIMS.

We accordingly have:—

- 1 Gram equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ troy grains.
- 1 troy grain equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ Gram.
- 1 Cubic-centimeter equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid drachm.
- 1 fluid drachm equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ Cubic-centimeter.

Hence —

1. TO CONVERT TROY GRAINS INTO GRAMS, OR MINIMS INTO CUBIC-CENTIMETERS:—

a. *Divide by 10, and from the quotient subtract one-third; or, b. Divide by 15; and*

2. TO CONVERT APOTHECARIES' DRACHMS INTO GRAMS, OR FLUID DRACHMS INTO CUBIC-CENTIMETERS, *multiply by 4.*

In writing prescriptions the "Gram" (abbreviated "Gm.") and "Cubic-centimeter," (abbreviated "C. c.," which may be called "fluigram," and written "f Gm.") only, should be used.

All other terms, and units, and prefixes, used in the metric system, may be wholly ignored by the physician and the pharmacist.*

Example of a Metric Prescription:—

R. Hydrarg. Chloridi. Corros.....	0.25 Gm.
Potassii Iodidi	10.00 Gm.
Aquæ.....	100.00 C. c.
Tinct. Cinch. Comp.	100.00 C. c.
Mix.	

The use of a decimal line prevents possible errors.

To write a prescription for fifteen doses of any medicine, write it first for one dose in *grains* and *minims*, and then substitute the same number of "Grams" and "fluigrams," thus:—

R. Opil gr.....gr. i.
Camphoræ.....gr. ij.
Make one pill,

* The prefixes are simply numerals, as follows:—

<i>myria</i> , which means 10,000.	<i>deci</i> , which means 0.1.
<i>kilo</i> , " " 1,000.	<i>centi</i> , " " 0.01.
<i>hecto</i> , " " 100.	<i>milli</i> , " " 0.001.
<i>deka</i> , " " 10.	

and are quite unnecessary in the writing of prescriptions (if not in all cases), English numerals being more convenient, and at least equally explicit.

and to get fifteen such doses in metric terms, write:—

R. Opil.....1 Gm.
Camphore2 Gm.
Make fifteen pills.

The Gram and the Cubic-centimeter, (*Auigram*) when referring to liquids, may be considered as equal quantities, except the liquids be very heavy (as in the case of chloroform) or very light (as in the case of ether).

Measures may be discarded and weights exclusively employed, if preferred. All quantities in a prescription would then be expressed in GRAMS.*

The average "drop" (water) may be considered equal to 0.05 C. c., or 0.05 Gm. An average TEASPOON holds 5 C. c., and an average TABLESPOON 20 C. c. Decimal numbers should be used as far as practicable without sacrifice of accuracy as to strength and dose of the preparation. It is safe to prescribe 30 Gm. for one troy ounce, and 250 C. c. for eight fluid ounces.

The above contains ALL THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO KNOW OR LEARN of the metric system in ORDER TO WRITE METRIC PRESCRIPTIONS, without a metric posological table, or with one.

To become familiar with the system, the rules given above for the conversion of Apothecaries' weights and measures into the corresponding metric quantities, may be profitably used, the results to be verified by comparison with the following

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).		METRIC WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).	
Troy grains (or minims).		Grams (or Cubic-centimeters).	
1	0.001	1	1
64	0.002	2	2
32	0.004	4	4
16	0.008	8	8
8	0.016	16	16
4	0.033	32	32
2	0.066	64	64
1	0.133	128	128
2	0.333	192	192
5	0.666	256	256
10	1.000	384	384
15	1.333	512	512
20	2.000		
30			
Drachms (or Fluid drachms).		Grams (or Cubic-centimeters).	
1	4		
2	8		
4	16		
6	24		
Troy ounces (or Fluid ounces).		Grams (or Cubic-centimeters).	
1	32		
2	64		
4	128		
6	192		
8	256		
12	384		
16	512		

*As any liquid medicine must necessarily be administered to the patient in *measured*, and not in *weighed* doses, it will of course be more convenient to the physician to continue to make use of fluid measures in writing prescriptions, especially as he is already accustomed to this, and would not then have to bear in mind the specific gravity of *any* liquid ingredient in the prescription. To the pharmacist it makes but little difference, as he will have both weights and measures, and can use one or the other, as may be directed. If the physician discards measures, he must, of necessity, so adjust the proportion in his formula as to produce a mixture of which after all the dose must be a "teaspoonful," or some other convenient measure, and this is as unnecessary as it is difficult.

DOSE TABLE.

COMPILED SPECIALLY FOR THE PHYSICIAN'S
VISITING LIST.

FOR 1890.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND CORRECTED BY H. A. HARE, M.D., DEMONSTRATOR
OF THERAPEUTICS, AND INSTRUCTOR IN PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS,
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Doses given are for adults; for children the following rule (Young's) will be found the most convenient. Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age, to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which

is 1. Thus, for a child two years old, $\frac{2+12}{2} = 7$ and the dose is one-seventh

of that for an adult. Of powerful narcotics scarcely more than one-half of this proportion should be used. Of mild cathartics, two or even three times the proportion may be employed.

For Hypodermic Injection, the dose should be one-half of that used by the mouth; by rectum, five-fourths of the same.

The letter g. stands for grains; m., minims; fl. d., fluid drachms; fl. oz. fluid ounce; d. drachms.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.	REMEDIES.	DOSE.
Abstract. aconiti.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	Acid. arsenios.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ g.
aspidospermæ.....	5 to 20 g.	benzoic.....	5 to 15 g.
belladonnæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ g.	boric.....	5 to 10 g.
cannab. ind.....	1 to 3 g.	carbolic.....	1 to 3 g.
conii.....	1 to 2 g.	gallic.....	3 to 15 g.
digitalis.....	1 to 3 g.	gall.in albuminuria	10 to 60 g.
gelsemii.....	1 to 3 g.	hydrobrom. 34%.....	10 to 15 g.
hyoscyami.....	2 to 5 g.	hydrobrom. dil.....	40 m. to 2 fl. d.
ignatiæ.....	1 to 3 g.	hydrochlor.....	3 to 10 m.
ipecac.....	3 to 30 g.	hydrochlor. dil.....	10 to 30 m.
jalapæ.....	6 to 10 g.	hydrocyan. dil.....	2 to 6 m.
nuc. vom.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	lactic.....	15 to 60 g.
phytolacææ.....	5 to 15 g.	nitr.....	3 to 10 m.
pilocarpi.....	6 to 30 g.	nitr. dil.....	10 to 30 m.
podophylli.....	4 to 10 g.	nitro-hydrochlor...	3 to 10 m.
senegæ.....	4 to 10 g.	nitro-hydrochlor.	
valerianæ.....	10 to 15 g.	dil.....	5 to 20 m.
veratr. vir.....	1 to 3 g.	phosphoric (50%).....	3 to 15 g.
Acet. lobeliæ.....	15 to 30 m.	phosphoric dil.....	10 to 30 m.
opii.....	5 to 16 m.	salicylic.....	5 to 20 g.
sanguinar.....	15 to 30 m.	sulphuric.....	5 to 10 m.
scillæ.....	10 to 30 m.	sulphuric dil.....	5 to 30 m.
Acid. acet. dil.....	60 to 90 m.	sulphuric arom.....	5 to 10 m.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.	REMEDIES.	DOSE.
Acid. sulphuros.....	30 to 60 m.	Calcii phosphas.....	15 to 30 g.
tannic.....	2 to 10 g.	Calx sulphurata.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 g.
Aconitina (white crystals).....	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{300}$ g.	Camphora.....	3 to 10 g.
Adonidin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ g.	Camph. monobrom.....	2 to 5 g.
Aloe.....	2 to 5 g.	Cantharis.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.
Aloinum.....	1 to 3 g.	Capsicum.....	1 to 3 g.
Alumen.....	10 to 15 g.	Castoreum.....	6 to 15 g.
Ammonii benzoas.....	10 to 20 g.	Catechu.....	15 to 30 g.
bromid.....	5 to 30 g.	Cerii nitras.....	1 to 3 g.
carb.....	3 to 10 g.	oxalas.....	1 to 3 g.
chlorid.....	10 to 30 g.	Chinoidinum.....	3 to 30 g.
iodid.....	3 to 15 g.	Chloral.....	3 to 20 g.
phosph.....	5 to 20 g.	Chloroformum.....	1 to 5 m.
picras.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	Chrysarobinum.....	3 to 15 g.
sulph.....	3 to 15 g.	Cinchona.....	15 to 60 g.
valer.....	3 to 15 g.	Cinchonidina, and its salts.....	1 to 30 g.
Amyl nitris.....	2 to 5 m.	Cinchonina, and its salts.....	1 to 30 g.
Amylum iodatum.....	3 to 30 g.	Cinnamomum.....	6 to 30 g.
Antifebrin.....	8 g.	Cocaine.....	1 to 4 p. c. sol.
Antimonii et pot. tart.: diaph.....	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ g.	Cocleina.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.
et pot. tart.: emetic.....	1 to 2 g.	Confectio sennæ.....	1 to 2 g.
oxid.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.	Coniina, and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ g.
oxysulphuret.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.	Copaiba.....	15 to 60 m.
sulphid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.	Cota.....	1 to 2 g.
sulphuret.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.	Cotoina.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
Antipyrin.....	20 g.	Creasotum.....	1 to 3 m.
Apiol.....	3 to 5 g.	Creta præpar.....	15 to 75 g.
Apomorph. hydrochlor.....	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ g.	Croton chloral.....	1 to 5 g.
Aqua ammoniæ.....	6 to 30 m.	Cubeba.....	15 to 60 g.
amygd. amar.....	2 to 4 fl. d.	Cupri acetat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ g.
camphoræ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	sulphas.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
chlori.....	1 to 4 fl. d.	Cupri am.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 g.
creasoti.....	1 to 4 fl. d.	Curare.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ g.
laurocerasi.....	6 to 30 m.	Curarina.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ g.
Argentii iodidum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.	Daturine.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ g.
nitras.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ g.	Decoct. aloes comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.
oxid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.	sarsap. comp.....	2 to 6 fl. oz.
Arsenii iodidum.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ g.	Digitalinum.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
Assafoetida.....	5 to 20 g.	Digitalis.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.
Atropina.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ g.	Duboisina, and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ g.
Atropinæ sulph.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ g.	Elaterinum; U. S. P., 1880.....	$\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{13}$ g.
Auri et sodii chlorid.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ g.	Elaterinum; U. S. P., 1870.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.
Bebeerinæ sulph.....	3 to 10 g.	Emetina, and salts, emetic.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ g.
Berberina, and its salts.....	3 to 15 g.	and salts, diaph.....	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ g.
Bismuthi citras.....	3 to 15 g.	Emulsio hydrocyan.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. d.
et ammon. citr.....	1 to 15 g.	Ergota.....	15 to 60 g.
subcarb.....	6 to 30 g.	Ergotinum.....	2 to 8 g.
subnitr.....	30 to 60 g.	Eserina, and its salts.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ g.
tannas.....	6 to 30 g.	Extr. absinthii.....	2 to 6 g.
valer.....	1 to 3 g.	absinthii fluid.....	15 to 30 m.
Brayera.....	2 to 6 d.	achilleæ.....	3 to 10 g.
Brucina.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.	achilleæ fluid.....	15 to 60 m.
Caffeina.....	1 to 5 g.	aconiti fol. (Engl.).....	$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
Caffeine citras.....	1 to 5 g.	aconiti fol.; U. S. P., 1870.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
Calcii bromidum.....	5 to 30 g.		
carb.....	15 to 60 g.		
hypophosphis.....	3 to 15 g.		
iodidum.....	1 to 3 g.		

REMEDIES.	DOSE.	REMEDIES.	DOSE.
Extr. aconiti fol. fluid	1 to 5 m.	Extr. catechu liquid.	8 to 30 m.
aconiti rad.; U.S.P.,		caulophylli fl.....	15 to 30 m.
1880.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ g.	chelonii fl.....	15 to 30 m.
aconiti [rad.] fluid.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	chelonis fl.....	30 to 60 m.
aletridis fl.....	15 to 30 m.	chimaph. fl.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. d.
alni rubræ fl.....	15 to 30 m.	chionanthi fl.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. d.
aloës aquos.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 g.	chirette fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. d.
alston. constr. fl....	1 to 4 fl. d.	cimicifugæ fl.....	8 to 30 m.
angelicæ rad. fl.....	30 to 60 m.	cinchonæ.....	15 to 30 g.
angusturæ fl.....	15 to 45 m.	cinchonæ fl.....	30 to 60 m.
anthemidis.....	2 to 10 g.	cinchonæ arom. fl	30 to 60 m.
anthemidis fl.....	30 to 60 m.	cinchonæ comp. fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. d.
apocyni andros fl....	8 to 50 m.	cocculi fl.....	1 to 3 m.
apocyni cannab. fl.	8 to 30 m.	colch. rad.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ g.
araliæ hisp. fl.....	30 to 60 m.	colch. rad. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 m.
araliæ nudic. fl.....	30 to 60 m.	colch. sem. fl.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 m.
araliæ racem. fl.....	30 to 60 m.	collinsoniæ fl.....	30 to 60 m.
araliæ spin. fl.....	30 to 60 m.	colocynt.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 g.
arecæ fl.....	45 to 75 m.	colocynth comp.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 g.
arnicæ flor.....	3 to 8 g.	condurango fl.....	8 to 30 m.
arnicæ fl.....	5 to 15 m.	conii fol. (Engl.)...	1 to 4 g.
arnicæ rad.....	2 to 5 g.	conii fol. alc.; U.S.	
arnicæ rad. fl.....	5 to 15 m.	P., 1870.....	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
aromat. fl.....	30 to 60 m.	con. [fr.] alc.; U.S.	
ari triphylli fl.....	15 to 30 m.	P., 1880.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 g.
asari fl.....	15 to 30 m.	conii fol. fl.....	1 to 2 m.
asclep. incarn. fl....	15 to 30 m.	con. [fr.] fl.; U.S.P.,	
asclep. syr. fl.....	15 to 30 m.	1880.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 m.
asclep. tuber. fl....	15 to 30 m.	convallariæ rad. fl.	15 to 30 m.
aspidii fl.....	1 to 4 fl. d.	coptidis fl.....	30 to 60 m.
aspidospermæ fl....	15 to 45 m.	corn. flor. fl.....	30 to 60 m.
aurantii cort. fl....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. d.	corydalis fl.....	15 to 30 m.
azedarach fl.....	15 to 75 m.	coto fl.....	3 to 15 m.
baptisæ fl.....	7 to 30 m.	cubebæ fl.....	15 to 30 m.
bellad. alcohol.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	cypripedii fl.....	15 to 60 m.
bellad. fol. (Engl.)..	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ g.	damianæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. d.
bellad. fol. fl.....	3 to 6 m.	delphinii fl.....	1 to 3 m.
bellad. rad.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ g.	digitalis.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
bellad. rad. fl.....	1 to 3 m.	digitalis fl.....	1 to 6 m.
berber. aquifol. fl..	15 to 30 m.	dioscoreæ fl.....	15 to 30 m.
berber. vulg. fl....	15 to 30 m.	ditæ fl.....	1 to 4 fl. d.
boldi fl.....	3 to 15 m.	dracontii fl.....	30 to 60 g.
brayeræ fl.....	2 to 4 fl. d.	droseræ fl.....	5 to 10 m.
bryoniæ fl.....	15 to 60 m.	dulcamare.....	5 to 15 g.
buchu fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. d.	dulcamariæ fl.....	1 to 2 fl. d.
calami fl.....	15 to 60 m.	ergotæ.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 g.
calend. fl.....	15 to 60 m.	ergotæ fl.....	15 to 60 m.
calumbæ.....	3 to 10 g.	eryodictyi fl.....	15 to 30 m.
calumbæ fl.....	15 to 60 m.	erythroxyli fl....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
canellæ fl.....	15 to 60 m.	eucalypti fl.....	15 to 60 m.
cannab. Amer. fl....	3 to 15 m.	euonymi fl.....	15 to 60 m.
cannab. ind.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	eupatorii fl.....	30 to 60 m.
cannab. ind. fl.....	3 to 6 m.	euphorb. ipec. fl..	5 to 30 m.
capsici fl.....	1 to 3 m.	ferri pom.....	3 to 15 g.
cardam comp. fl....	15 to 45 m.	frangulæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. d.
cardui bened. fl....	15 to 60 m.	frankenæ fl.....	8 to 15 m.
carnis.....	15 to 60 g.	gallæ fl.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 fl. d.
cascara sagrad. fl..	10 to 20 m.	gelsemii.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 m.
cascarillæ fl.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. d.	gelsemii fl.....	5 to 20 m.
castaneæ fl.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. d.	gent. fl.....	30 to 60 m.
catariæ fl.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. d.	gent. com. fl.....	30 to 60 m.

DOSE.	REMEDIES.	DOSE.	REMEDIES.	DOSE.
1 to 30 m.	Extr. gent. quinque fl.	15 to 30 m.	Extr. mezerel fl.	3 to 10 m.
15 to 30 m.	geranii fl.	15 to 30 m.	micromerie fl.	15 to 60 m.
15 to 30 m.	gei fl.	15 to 30 m.	mittchellæ fl.	30 to 60 m.
30 to 60 m.	gillenæ fl.	15 to 30 m.	myricæ fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 1 1/2 g.	gossypii fl.	15 to 45 m.	nectandæ fl.	1 to 4 fl. d.
1 to 1 1/2 g.	granati rad. cort. fl.	3/4 to 2 fl. d.	nuc. vom.	1/2 to 1 1/2 g.
1 to 1 1/2 g.	grind. rob. fl.	30 to 60 m.	nuc. vom. fl.	1 to 5 m.
15 to 30 m.	grind. squarr. fl.	30 to 60 m.	nuphar fl.	5 to 15 m.
15 to 60 m.	guaiaci ligni fl.	30 to 60 m.	nymphææ fl.	5 to 15 m.
30 to 60 m.	guaranæ fl.	15 to 30 m.	oenotheræ fl.	15 to 30 m.
1 to 1 1/2 g.	hæmatoxyli.	8 to 30 g.	opii fl.	1/2 to 1 1/2 g.
1 to 3 m.	hæmatoxyli fl.	30 to 60 m.	papaveris.	1/2 to 2 g.
1 to 1 1/2 g.	hamamelid. fl.	30 to 90 m.	papaveris fl.	15 to 45 m.
1 to 1 1/2 g.	helleb. nigris.	1/2 to 3 g.	pareiræ fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 4 m.	helleb. nigris fl.	5 to 15 m.	petroselinæ fl.	1 to 2 fl. d.
15 to 60 m.	heloniæ fl.	8 to 30 m.	phellandrii fl.	1 to 2 fl. d.
15 to 60 m.	hepaticeæ fl.	30 to 60 m.	phoradendri fl.	1/2 to 1 fl. d.
15 to 60 m.	humuli.	3 to 15 g.	physostigmææ fl.	1/2 to 1/6 g.
1 to 30 m.	humuli fl.	30 to 60 m.	physostigmææ fl.	1 to 3 m.
1 to 4 g.	hydrangeæ fl.	30 to 60 m.	phytolacææ baccar	
1 to 1 1/2 g.	hydrastis.	3 to 10 g.	fl.	5 to 30 m.
1 to 1 1/2 g.	hydrastis fl.	8 to 30 m.	phytolacææ rad.	1 to 3 g.
1 to 1 1/2 g.	hyoscyami (Engl.).	1 to 4 g.	phytolacææ rad. fl.	5 to 30 m.
1 to 1 1/2 g.	hyoscyami alc.	1 to 2 g.	pilocarpi fl.	15 to 60 m.
1 to 1 g.	hyoscyami fol. fl.	3 to 15 m.	pimentæ fl.	15 to 45 m.
1 to 2 m.	hyoscyami sem. fl.	2 to 8 m.	piper. nigr. fl.	15 to 45 m.
1 to 5 m.	ignatiæ.	1/4 to 1 1/2 g.	piscidiæ fl.	15 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	ignatiæ fl.	1 to 6 m.	podophylli.	1/2 to 1 1/2 g.
1 to 30 m.	ipecac. fl.	3 to 60 m.	podophylli fl.	8 to 30 m.
1 to 30 m.	iris versicol.	3 to 6 g.	polygomi fl.	15 to 30 m.
1 to 30 m.	irid. versicol. fl.	15 to 30 m.	polygonati fl.	5 to 15 m.
1 to 30 m.	jaborandi fl.	10 to 60 m.	populi fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	jalapæ; U.S.P., 1870	5 to 10 g.	prinos fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	jalapæ alc.	3 to 6 g.	prun. virg. fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	jalapæ fl.	15 to 30 m.	pteleæ fl.	15 to 30 m.
1 to 30 m.	juglandis.	15 to 30 g.	pulsatillæ fl.	2 to 5 m.
1 to 30 m.	juglandis fl.	3/4 to 2 fl. d.	quassia.	1 to 5 g.
1 to 30 m.	junip. fl.	30 to 60 m.	quassia fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	kamala fl.	30 to 60 m.	quercus fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	kino, liquid.	15 to 30 m.	rhamni cath. fl. fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 4 fl. d.	kramerie.	5 to 15 g.	rhamni pursh cort.	
1 to 30 m.	kramerie fl.	30 to 60 m.	fl.	30 to 120 m.
1 to 30 m.	lactuce.	5 to 15 g.	rhei.	5 to 15 g.
1 to 30 m.	lactuce fl.	15 to 60 m.	rhei fl.	15 to 45 m.
1 to 30 m.	lactucarii fl.	8 to 30 m.	rhois arom. fl.	15 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	lappæ fl.	1 to 2 fl. d.	rhois glabr. cort. fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	laricis fl.	1/2 to 2 fl. d.	rhois glabr. fruct. fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	leonuri fl.	30 to 60 m.	rhois toxicod. fl.	1 to 6 m.
1 to 30 m.	leptandæ.	3 to 10 g.	rhicini fol. fl.	1/2 to 2 fl. d.
1 to 30 m.	leptandæ fl.	30 to 60 m.	rose fl.	1/2 to 2 fl. d.
1 to 30 m.	lobeliæ fl.	1 to 5 m.	rubi fl.	15 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	lupulini fl.	5 to 15 m.	rumicis fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	lycopi fl.	5 to 30 m.	rutæ fl.	15 to 30 m.
1 to 30 m.	malti.	1 to 2 1/2 d.	sabbatiæ fl.	30 to 60 m.
1 to 30 m.	manzanitæ fl.	1/2 to 2 fl. d.	sabinæ fl.	5 to 15 m.
1 to 30 m.	marrubii fl.	1 to 2 fl. d.	salicis fl.	1/2 to 2 fl. d.
1 to 30 m.	matico fl.	30 to 60 m.	salviæ fl.	1/2 to 2 fl. d.
1 to 30 m.	matricariæ.	8 to 30 m.	sambuci fl.	1/2 to 2 fl. d.
1 to 30 m.	menispermii fl.	30 to 60 m.	sanguin. fl.	5 to 15 m.
1 to 30 m.	methystice fl.	15 to 60 m.	santali citr. fl.	1 to 2 fl. d.
1 to 30 m.	mezerel.	1/2 to 1 g.	santonice fl.	15 to 60 m.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.	REMEDIES.	DOSE.
Extr. sarsap. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	Ferri lactas.	1 to 3 g.
sarsap. comp. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	oxalas.	1 to 3 g.
sassafras fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	oxid. magnet.	5 to 10 g.
scillae fl.	5 to 30 m.	oxid. hydrat.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 oz.
scillae comp. fl.	5 to 30 m.	phosphas.	1 to 5 g.
scoparii fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. d.	pyrophosphas.	1 to 5 g.
scutellarie fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	subcarb.	5 to 30 g.
senecionis fl.	1 to 2 fl. d.	sulphas.	1 to 3 g.
senegae fl.	8 to 15 m.	sulphas exsicc.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
sennae fl.	1 to 4 fl. d.	valer.	1 to 3 g.
serpent. fl.	30 to 60 m.	Ferrum dialys.	1 to 15 m.
simarubae fl.	15 to 30 m.	reduct.	1 to 5 g.
solidag. fl.	30 to 60 m.	Gamboge.	1 to 4 g.
spigelia fl.	15 to 60 m.	Gaultheria, oil of.	10 m.
spigeliae et sennae fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	Guarana.	8 to 30 g.
stillingiae fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.
stillingiae comp. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	chlorid. mite.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.
stramonii (Engl.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 g.	iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to 1 g.
stramonii fol. alc.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.
stramonii sem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	iodid. vir.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to 1 g.
stramonii fl.	1 to 6 m.	subsulphas flav.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
sumbul fl.	15 to 60 m.	c. creta.	3 to 8 g.
taraxaci.	5 to 15 g.	Hydrastin.	5 to 10 g.
taraxaci fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	Hyoscine.	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{70}$ g.
thujae fl.	8 to 15 m.	Hyoscyamina and salts.	$\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ g.
toxicodendri fl.	1 to 5 m.	Hypnone.	1 m.
trifol. prat. fl.	1 to 2 fl. d.	Ichthyol.	3 to 4 g.
trillii fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	Infusum brayerae.	2 to 8 fl. oz.
trit. rep. fl.	1 to 4 fl. d.	digitalis.	2 to 4 fl. d.
tussilag. fl.	30 to 60 m.	sennae comp.	1 to 2 fl. oz.
urtice rad. fl.	5 to 15 m.	Iodoformum.	1 to 3 g.
ustilag. maid. fl.	15 to 60 m.	Iodol.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.
uve ursi fl.	30 to 60 m.	Ipecacuanha { expect.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to 1 g.
vaccin. crassifol. fl.	30 to 60 m.	emet.	15 to 30 g.
valerian.	5 to 15 g.	Jalapa.	15 to 30 g.
valer. fl.	30 to 60 m.	Kairin.	8 g.
veratr. vir. fl.	2 to 8 m.	Kamala.	1 to 2 d.
verbernae.	15 to 60 m.	Kino.	8 to 30 g.
viburni opuli fl.	1 to 2 fl. d.	Lactucarium.	8 to 15 g.
viburni [prunifol.] fl.	1 to 2 fl. d.	Lewinin.	50 p. c. sol.
wahoo.	1 to 5 g.	Liq. ammon. acet.	2 to 8 fl. d.
xanthoxyli cort. fl.	15 to 30 m.	acidi arseniosi.	2 to 7 m.
xanthoxyli fruct. fl.	15 to 30 m.	arsen. et hydr. iod.	2 to 7 m.
zingiberis fl.	8 to 30 m.	ferri chloridi.	2 to 10 m.
Fel bovis purif.	3 to 6 g.	ferri dialys.	1 to 15 m.
Ferri arsen.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	ferri nitrat.	8 to 15 m.
benzoas.	1 to 5 g.	pepsini.	2 to 4 fl. d.
bromid.	1 to 5 g.	Liquor potassae.	5 to 30 m.
carb. sacch.	4 to 15 g.	potassii arsenit.	3 to 7 m.
chlorid.	1 to 3 g.	potassii citrat.	2 to 4 fl. d.
citr.	5 to 10 g.	sodae.	5 to 30 m.
et ammon. citr.	5 to 10 g.	sodii arseniat.	3 to 7 m.
et ammon. sulph.	5 to 10 g.	Lithii benzoas.	2 to 5 g.
et ammon. tart.	5 to 15 g.	bromid.	1 to 3 g.
et cinchonid. citr.	5 to 10 g.	carb.	2 to 6 g.
et pot. tart.	15 to 60 g.	citr.	2 to 5 g.
et quin. citr.	5 to 10 g.	salicylas.	2 to 8 g.
et strychn. citr.	1 to 5 g.	Lupulinum.	5 to 10 g.
hypophosphis.	5 to 10 g.	Magnesia.	15 to 60 g.
iodid. m.	1 to 5 g.	Magnesi carb.	15 to 60 g.
iodidum sacch.	2 to 3 g.		

DOSE.	REMEDIES.	DOSE.	REMEDIES.	DOSE.
1 to 3 g.	Magnesi citr. gran...	2 to 8 d.	Plumbi acetat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 g.
1 to 3 g.	sulphas.....	2 to 8 d.	iodidum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 g.
5 to 20 g.	sulphis.....	8 to 30 g.	Potassii acetat.....	15 to 60 g.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.	Manganese binox....	2 to 4 g.	bicarb.....	8 to 60 g.
1 to 5 g.	Mangani sulphas.....	2 to 10 g.	bitartr.....	1 to 2 g.
1 to 5 g.	Manna.....	1 to 2 oz.	bromid.....	8 to 60 g.
5 to 30 g.	Massa copaibæ.....	5 to 30 g.	carb.....	8 to 30 g.
1 to 3 g.	ferri carb.....	5 to 15 g.	chloras.....	8 to 30 g.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	hydrarg.....	1 to 15 g.	citras.....	15 to 60 g.
1 to 5 g.	Mist. ammoniaci.....	4 to 8 fl. d.	cyanid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
1 to 15 m.	asafoetidæ.....	4 to 8 fl. d.	et sodii tartr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.
1 to 5 g.	chloroformi.....	1 to 2 fl. d.	hypophosphis.....	5 to 15 g.
1 to 4 g.	cretæ.....	1 to 2 fl. oz.	iodid.....	2 to 15 g.
10 m.	ferri comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	nitras.....	8 to 15 g.
8 to 30 g.	ferri et. amm. acet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.	sulphas.....	1 to 4 d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	glycyrrh. comp.....	1 to 4 fl. d.	sulphidum.....	1 to 10 g.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	magnes. et asafoet.	1 to 4 fl. d.	sulphis.....	15 to 30 g.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 g.	potassii citr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.	tartras.....	1 to 8 d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 g.	rhei et sodæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.	Pulv. antimoniais.....	1 to 3 g.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 g.	Morphina and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	aromat.....	8 to 30 g.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 g.	Moschus.....	2 to 15 g.	cretæ comp.....	8 to 30 g.
3 to 4 g.	Narceia.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	glycyrrh. comp.....	30 to 60 g.
170 to 40 g.	Nitroglycerinum.....	1 d. of 1 p.c. sol.	ipecac. comp.....	5 to 15 g.
1 to 5 g.	Nux vomica.....	1 to 5 g.	jalapæ comp.....	30 to 60 g.
15 to 60 g.	Oleoresina aspidii.....	15 to 60 g.	morphinæ comp.....	8 to 15 g.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	capsici.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	rhei comp.....	30 to 60 g.
5 to 20 m.	cubebæ.....	5 to 20 m.	Quinidina (and salts).	1 to 30 g.
30 to 60 m.	filicis.....	30 to 60 m.	Quinina (and salts).....	1 to 30 g.
2 to 5 g.	lupulini.....	2 to 5 g.	Quininæ arsenias.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 g.
1 to 3 g.	pipiperis.....	1 to 3 g.	Resina copaibæ.....	2 to 10 g.
1 to 3 g.	zingiberis.....	1 to 3 g.	jalapæ.....	2 to 5 g.
8 to 15 m.	Oleum copaibæ.....	8 to 15 m.	podophylli.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
15 to 30 m.	cubebæ.....	15 to 30 m.	scammonii.....	2 to 10 g.
5 to 15 m.	eriger.....	5 to 15 m.	Resorcin.....	2 to 5 g.
5 to 10 m.	eucalypti.....	5 to 10 m.	Rheum.....	2 to 30 g.
1 to 3 m.	phosphoratum.....	1 to 3 m.	Salicinum.....	8 to 30 g.
1 to 3 m.	sabina.....	1 to 3 m.	Salol.....	10 to 15 g.
5 to 30 m.	terebinth.....	5 to 30 m.	Santonica.....	8 to 60 g.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	tiglli.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Santoninum.....	1 to 5 g.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	Oplum (14 morphine)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	Sapo.....	5 to 30 g.
15 g. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Pepsinum purum.....	15 g. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Scammonium m.....	3 to 15 g.
30 g. to 1 oz.	saccharatum.....	30 g. to 1 oz.	Senna.....	8 to 60 g.
$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ g.	Phosphorus.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ g.	Sodii acetat.....	15 to 60 g.
$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ g.	Physostigminæ salic.	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ g.	arsenias.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ g.
$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ g.	sulphas.....	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ g.	benzoas.....	5 to 15 g.
$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.	Picrotoxinum.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.	bicarb.....	8 to 30 g.
$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.	Pilocarpina, and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ g.	bisulphis.....	8 to 30 g.
1 to 3 pills.	Pil. aloes.....	1 to 3 pills.	boras.....	8 to 30 g.
2 to 5 pills.	aloes et asafoet.....	2 to 5 pills.	bromid.....	8 to 30 g.
1 to 3 pills.	aloes et ferri.....	1 to 3 pills.	carb.....	8 to 30 g.
1 to 3 pills.	aloes et mast.....	1 to 3 pills.	carb. exsicæ.....	5 to 15 g.
2 to 5 pills.	aloes et myrrhæ.....	2 to 5 pills.	chloras.....	5 to 30 g.
1 to 3 pills.	antim. comp.....	1 to 3 pills.	hypophosphis.....	8 to 15 g.
1 to 6 pills.	assafoetidæ.....	1 to 6 pills.	hyposulphis.....	8 to 30 g.
1 to 4 pills.	cathart. comp.....	1 to 4 pills.	iodidum.....	5 to 15 g.
2 to 5 pills.	ferri comp.....	2 to 5 pills.	phosphas.....	2 to 15 g.
1 to 4 pills.	ferri iodidi.....	1 to 4 pills.	salicylas.....	5 to 30 g.
1 to 5 pills.	galbani comp.....	1 to 5 pills.	santoninas.....	2 to 10 g.
1 to 2 pills.	opii.....	1 to 2 pills.	sulphas.....	1 to 2 g.
1 to 4 pills.	phosphori.....	1 to 4 pills.	sulphis.....	8 to 30 g.
2 to 5 pills.	rhei.....	2 to 5 pills.	Spiritus ætheris com-	
2 to 5 pills.	rhei comp.....	2 to 5 pills.	positus.....	30 to 60 m.
1 to 8 g.	Piperinum.....	1 to 8 g.	æther. nitrosi.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.	REMEDIES.	DOSE.
Spir. ammoniæ.....	8 to 30 m.	Tinct. gelsemii.....	8 to 15 m.
ammoniæ arom.....	15 to 60 m.	gualaci.....	30 to 60 m.
camp'oræ.....	8 to 30 m.	gualaci ammon.....	30 to 60 m.
ch.oroformi.....	15 to 60 m.	hellebori.....	10 to 15 m.
lavend. comp.....	30 to 60 m.	humuli.....	1 to 2½ fl. d.
menth. pip.....	30 to 60 m.	hydrastis.....	30 to 90 m.
Strychnina, and salts.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.	hyoscyami fol.....	15 to 30 m.
Sulphur.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 d.	hyoscyami sem.....	15 to 30 m.
Syr. calcii lactophos.	1 to 2 fl. d.	ignatiæ.....	5 to 15 m.
calcis.....	15 to 30 m.	iodi.....	5 to 15 m.
ferri bromidi.....	15 to 60 m.	ipécac. et opii.....	5 to 15 m.
ferri iodidi.....	15 to 40 m.	jalapæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
ferri oxidi.....	1 fl. d.	kino.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
ferri hypophosph.....	1 fl. d.	krameria.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
fer.quin et str.phos.	1 fl. d.	lavend. comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
hypophosphit.....	1 fl. d.	lobelia.....	15 to 45 m.
hypophosph. c. fer.	1 fl. d.	lupulini.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
ipécac.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. d.	matico.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
krameria.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. d.	moschi.....	15 to 60 m.
lactucarii.....	1 to 3 fl. d.	nux vomica.....	8 to 20 m.
rhei.....	1 to 4 fl. d.	opii.....	8 to 15 m.
rhei arom.....	1 to 4 fl. d.	opii camph.....	8 to 75 m.
rosæ.....	1 to 2 fl. d.	phytolacæ.....	8 to 60 m.
sarsap. comp.....	1 to 4 fl. d.	physostigmatis.....	5 to 15 m.
scillæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. d.	pyrethri.....	8 to 30 m.
scillæ comp.....	15 to 60 m.	quassia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
senegæ.....	1 to 2 fl. d.	rhei.....	1 to 8 fl. d.
sennæ.....	1 to 4 fl. d.	rhei arom.....	30 to 75 m.
Thallin.....	3 g.	rhei dulc.....	1 to 4 fl. d.
Theine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ g. hypo.	sanguinaria.....	15 to 60 m.
Tinct. aconiti fol.....	8 to 16 m.	scillæ.....	8 to 60 m.
aconiti rad.....	1 to 5 m.	serpentaria.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
acon.rad. Fleming's.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ to 2½ m.	stramon fol.....	8 to 15 m.
aloes (1880).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	stramon. s m.....	6 to 15 m.
aloes et myrrhæ.....	1 to 2 fl. d.	sumbul.....	8 to 30 m.
arnicæ flor.....	8 to 30 m.	valer.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
arnicæ rad.....	15 to 30 m.	valer. ammon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.
assafoetide.....	30 to 60 m.	veratr. vir.....	3 to 10 m.
belladonnæ.....	8 to 15 m.	zingiberis.....	15 to 60 m.
bryonia.....	15 to 30 m.	Tritur. elaterina.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
calendulæ.....	15 to 30 m.	Urethran.....	10 to 15 g.
calumbe.....	1 to 4 fl. d.	Veratrina.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ g.
cannabis ind.....	15 to 30 m.	Vin. aloes.....	1 to 2 fl. d.
cantharid.....	8 to 15 m.	antim {exp. et alt. 1 to 8 m.	
capsici.....	8 to 15 m.	emet..... 30 to 75 m.	
catechu comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	colch. rad.....	8 to 20 m.
chirretta.....	15 to 60 m.	colch. sem.....	5 to 30 m.
cimicifuge.....	30 to 60 m.	ergotæ.....	1 to 3 fl. d.
cinchona.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	ferri amar.....	1 fl. d.
cinchona comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	ferri citrat.....	1 fl. d.
colchici rad.....	5 to 15 m.	ipécac. {expect... 5 to 15 m.	
colchici sem.....	6 to 15 m.	emet..... 3 to 6 fl. d.	
coni.....	5 to 30 m.	opii.....	5 to 15 m.
croc.....	1 to 2 fl. d.	rhei.....	1 to 2 fl. d.
cubebe.....	1 to 2 fl. d.	Zinci acet.....	1 to 2 g.
digitalis.....	6 to 15 m.	bromid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 g.
ferri acet.....	15 to 30 m.	iodid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 g.
ferri chlorid.....	15 to 30 m.	oxid.....	1 to 10 g.
ferri chloridi æther.....	15 to 30 m.	phosphid.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ g.
ferri pomati.....	20 to 60 m.	sulphas emet.....	1 to 30 g.
gallæ.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. d.	valerianas.....	1 to 6 g.

A LIST OF NEW REMEDIES,

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PHYSICIANS' VISITING

LIST FOR 1891.

AMMONIUMBROMIDE FUMES IN ASTHMA.—These fumes have been used not only in several varieties of subacute bronchitis and nasopharyngeal catarrh, but have recently come into use in asthma. They are employed by adding strong hydrobromic acid to a solution of ammonia, which gives off abundant fumes, and it is to be noted that a few whiffs often relieve dyspnoea at once, and if used in the beginning may entirely abort the attack.

AMMONIUM PICRATE.—This is a remedy which has been employed in malarial fever by several practitioners, but is regarded by them as being less efficient than quinine, being only indicated in those patients who are suffering from afebrile forms of malaria. It is to be used in the dose of two grains three times a day.

ARISTOL.—This is a substance introduced into medicine for the purpose of substituting iodoform. It is a compound of iodine and thymol. Eichhoff has reached the following conclusions concerning it:—

1. That aristol is in all cases a harmless drug.
2. That it is a powerful parasiticide.
3. That in the ulcerations of tertiary syphilis, curative results are obtained more rapidly than with any other drug.
4. It is the most useful of all applications in the treatment of lupus.
5. In the treatment of psoriasis, it does not act quite as rapidly as chrysarobin or pyrogallolic acid.

The aristol was in most cases applied as a ten per cent. ointment in vaseline.

BENZOATE OF BISMUTH.—Benzoate of bismuth has been used by Finger in the local treatment of soft chancre with great success. In each case the surface of the sore was thoroughly washed, and a thin layer of the benzoate applied by means of a soft brush. After this the spot was entirely covered with cotton, which was held in place by an adhesive strip or bandage. The strips should be changed once or twice in twenty-four hours. While at first they may produce slight burning and pricking, no discomfort ensues. The surface of the ulcer rapidly becomes healthy, and the discharge of pus is checked after the third or fourth day, and cicatrization takes place.

BROMIDE OF ETHYL.—Bromide of ethyl has been before the profession for a number of years as an anæsthetic, but has recently been still further tried in Germany. It exercises a greater depressing power over the heart than chloroform, but possesses certain advantages which may be summarized in the following words:—

1. Bromide of ethyl acts with great rapidity, and usually without a period of excitement. It is stated to be perfectly safe when used in small amounts, and there are seldom any unpleasant after-effects.
2. The best method of administration is to pour the entire quantity to be used (1 to 5 drachms) on an impermeable mask, which is placed close to the patient's mouth and nose.
3. In most cases the operation can be begun in from fifteen to twenty seconds after the first inhalation, though the duration of anæsthesia will be very short, and only suitable for minor operations, opening abscesses, etc.
4. There are a few patients, chiefly alcoholics, who cannot be anæsthetized by the agent.

5. There are no contra-indications to the use of bromide of ethyl employed in small amounts and for short operations.

CALCIUM IODATE.—This is a new antiseptic salt employed in the dressing of wounds, to take the place of iodoform. Unfortunately it is very insoluble, but differs from the *iodide* of calcium, in that it is not poisonous. It is soluble in about 400 parts of water, and may be applied locally in dry form to the surfaces of wounds in the same way that iodoform is used.

CAMPHORIC ACID.—This acid, which is produced by the oxidation of camphor by means of an acid, has been used in the night sweats of phthisis with considerable success. The sweats are stopped in about 60 per cent. of the cases. Some practitioners believe that it is preferable to atropia. The average dose is 30 grains every evening, although it may be increased even to 75 grains. If the last amount is given, one-half should be administered at 7, and the other half at 9 o'clock.

CHLORALAMID.—This is a new hypnotic, producing sleep in most cases to which it is administered in ordinary doses, but not as active as is chloral or morphia. It is a combination of anhydrous chloral and formamid, and the advantages which are claimed for it consist in its comparatively feeble influence over the circulatory system as compared to its hypnotic power over the brain. It has rather a sharp taste and is fairly soluble in water. The ordinary dose is from 20 to 40 grains, and the sleep which it produces generally lasts from five to eight hours.

EXALGIN.—Exalgin or methylacetanilide, has recently come into service both as an antipyretic and analgesic. It resembles antifebrin in many particulars, but has been found by those who have used it most to be more valuable in painful affections than the latter drug. The studies recently carried out upon it show that it is very valuable in all forms of neuralgia, and that it is not so apt to produce disagreeable symptoms as is antifebrin. The dose is from 4 to 8 grains. Generally it is given in a mixture with alcohol, syrup, or water. Like the other members of the aniline group very large doses of it produce darkening of the blood and cause the formation of methemoglobin.

GURJUN OIL.—Gurjun balsam, or "wood oil," is a balsamic exudation obtained by incision and the application of heat, from the trunk of an East Indian tree. It is a transparent liquid of the consistence of olive oil, of an opaque, dingy, greenish-gray color as seen by reflected light, and having an aromatic odor and taste not unlike that of copaiba, but without its acidity. It is first to be given in doses of a drachm, and then of two drachms, three times a day, in the form of a mixture with liquor potassæ, spirit of nitrous ether, mucilage of acacia, and cinnamon water. If this is not liked it may be mixed with extract of malt—two drachms of the balsam to one ounce of the extract—three times a day, and be taken without difficulty. Chronic sufferers from bronchitis, many of whom have previously taken copaiba—report that it acts admirably as an expectorant, "clearing the chest" and easing the cough. In some cases tincture of jaborandi or nitrate of pilocarpine may be added at bedtime, so as to produce profuse sweating. It would seem that gurjun oil has all the advantages of copaiba as an expectorant, without the grave disadvantage of exciting an eruption. It has been recommended as a remedy for gonorrhœa and gleet, but we have not as yet any experience with its use in this direction.

METHACETIN.—This is a new antipyretic introduced into medicine within the last year as a substitute for the older drugs. It seems to act with about the same power as does antipyrin, dose for dose, but is by no means so useful in the relief of pain, although it is said to act quite as favorably in rheumatism. The advantages which are claimed for it consist in its freedom from harmful effects, although it is admitted that the sweating which it produces is more profuse. The ordinary dose for an adult is from 3 to 8 grs., according to the height of the temperature.

METHYL CHLORIDE.—This drug is now coming into use more and more as a local anæsthetic. It is a colorless, easily liquefied gas, with an odor resembling that of ether and chloroform. The readiness with which the gas liquefies adapts it for convenient use, as it can be stored in a siphon or in a bottle. It may be applied to the skin directly from the siphon, or as a spray. Better still, a cotton tampon may be saturated with it, and applied over the area which it is desired to anæsthetize, the cotton being held by means of a wooden handle. After a few moments' contact the skin becomes pale, and the application should be continued a few seconds longer, until the skin becomes perfectly white and parchment-like looking. By applying methyl chloride too long, it is possible to produce a local slough. The anæsthesia which it produces is useful in minor surgical operations, such as opening boils and abscesses.

MUSSANIN.—This substance has been introduced into medicine as a vermifuge, and is the active principle of the bark of an Abyssinian tree (*Acacia Anthelmintica*). It is very much more active and powerful in its effects than koo-soo, and the taste is more agreeable. The powdered bark may be given in the dose of 1 to 2 ounces, or administered in the form of the infusion.

NAREGAMIA.—This drug, which is used in the form of the tincture, is obtained from the *naregamia alata*, and has proved itself, in the hands of Drasche, a useful expectorant, especially when there is an irritative cough due to scanty bronchial secretion, or when the sputum is so tough as to make expectoration difficult. The tincture should not be employed pure, but combined in the proportion of 1 to 8 parts with cherry laurel water. The dose of the tincture of *naregamia*, is 15 to 30 minims.

OREXIN.—This is a new stomachic, quite soluble in water, but very irritating to all mucous membranes when in concentrated form. It is best administered in the form of the hydrochlorate in the dose of 20 grains, given with extract of gentian in pill form, and immediately followed by a glass of water or cup of broth. In certain cases of lost appetite depending upon gastric depression, orexin is asserted to be of signal success.

OUBAIN.—This is an active principle derived from an African plant, used by the natives as an arrow poison, which has been employed in England to a considerable extent in the treatment of whooping cough. The dose is exceedingly minute, being no more than $\frac{1}{10000}$ of a grain. As it is soluble in water, it is best to make a solution of it, of such strength that one drop represents this quantity of the drug. In cases where it does good, it reduces the number and severity of the paroxysms.

PILOCARPIN.—Mr. George P. Field reports a series of eighteen cases, diagnosed as labyrinthine deafness, treated with pilocarpin. The cases which derived the greatest benefit from the treatment were those in which bone conduction was the least. A few cases of middle-ear deafness were also somewhat improved. The author states that the pilocarpin was given hypodermically, but does not state the dose nor the frequency of its administration.

SALICYLATE OF MERCURY.—Salicylate of Mercury has been used very largely recently in the treatment of syphilis by the hypodermic method. It is to be suspended in paraffin oil in the proportion of 22 grains of the salicylate to three drachms of the oil. The bottle containing this mixture must be thoroughly shaken before its contents are used, and the needle should be kept in pure paraffin oil and carefully cleaned before and after the injection. In the beginning of the treatment one minim of this mixture should be injected every fourth day, the injections being sent deeply into the glutei. Remarkable results are claimed for this treatment in cases where the stomach will not stand the administration of drugs.

AIDS IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE MORE COMMON SUPERFICIAL OCULAR AFFECTIONS.

(Compiled from the ? QUIZ-COMPEND ? of Fox and Gould on Diseases of the Eye.)

BLEPHARITIS.

Diagnosis.—Swollen and inflamed lid-edges, with scales or crusts; gummy exudations during the night.

Treatment.—Moisten the edges of the lids twice daily with the following ointment: Hydrargyri oxidi flavi, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j; unguenti petrolei albi, 3j.

SIMPLE CONJUNCTIVITIS.

Diagnosis.—Upon eversion of the lids, the capillaries of the palpebral conjunctivæ are found congested. See that no sago-like grains roughen the surfaces (trachoma), and that no foreign body is lodged in the sulci. If the inflammation is extended upon the globe, prove its superficiality by drawing the lid lightly back and forth. If the congested vessels do not move over the underlying normal tissues, it is not simply conjunctivitis.

Treatment.—Bathe the eyes and irrigate several times daily with acidi borici, gr. xij; aquæ menthæ piperitæ, 3iss; aquæ camphoræ et aquæ destillatæ, aa 3ij. When the blepharitis or conjunctivitis does not yield readily to these means, an error of refraction or some deeper trouble probably exists, requiring the care of an ophthalmic surgeon.

TRACHOMA.

Diagnosis.—If minute elevations of the palpebral conjunctivæ are found, resembling boiled sago granules, the inflammation of the cornea and adjacent tissues is only from friction of the roughened conjunctivæ of the lids.

Treatment.—Lightly touch the granular surface of the everted lid with a crayon of sulphate of copper once daily. (Remember the contagiousness of the affection.)

MUCO-PURULENT CONJUNCTIVITIS ("Pink Eye," etc.).

Diagnosis.—Severe conjunctivitis, with muco-purulent discharge. Is contagious.

Treatment.—Extreme cleanliness. Bathe and irrigate eyes *t. d.* with acidi borici, gr. xij; zinci chloridi, gr. iv; aquæ menthæ piperitæ, 3iss; aquæ camphoræ et aquæ destillatæ, aa 3ij.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Prophylactic measures are *always* imperative. If swollen lids and purulent discharge appear (about third day after birth), raise the lids and thoroughly irrigate palpebral sulci every hour or two with acidi borici, gr. xij; hydrargyri bichloridi, gr. $\frac{x}{10}$; aquæ camphoræ et aquæ destillatæ aa 3ij, until the discharge ceases. Instill a few drops once a day of argenti nitratis, gr. v; aquæ destillatæ, 3j.

KERATITIS.

Diagnosis.—A diffuse, non-suppurating affection of the cornea, giving it in pronounced cases a steamy or ground-glass appearance. Often due to specific cause. If such origin be reasonably certain:

Treatment.—Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. .j; potassi iodidi, 3ij; syrapi sarsaparillæ et aquæ destillatæ, aa 3iss; a teaspoonful internally *t. d.*; locally, one drop, once daily, of atropinæ sulphatis, gr. iv; aquæ destillatæ, 3j. Occasional insufflations of levigated calomel.

ULCERS OF THE CORNEA.

Treatment.—If inflammation coexist, the solution of atropia, gr. iv to the ounce, should be dropped into the eye *t. d.* For the indolent type of ulcers, in addition to the last, use the following ointment: Morphine sulphatis, gr. ij; olei terebinthine, gtt. xxx; boroglyceridi (50% sol.), 3iv; a piece the size of a pinhead once a day. Warm fomentations and firm pressure bandages are advisable.

IRITIS.

Diagnosis.—A medium degree of lachrymation and photophobia are generally present; cloudy or rusty hue of the iris; pupillary sluggishness or immobility.

Treatment.—If patient be under 40 years of age (never use atropia in older persons) drop solution of atropia (above strength) into eyes *t. d.*; rest, bandages and antiphlogistic measures. Possible syphilitic origin is to be borne in mind.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.

Dimly-seen rings, snake-like forms, or dots floating before the eyes; are of no pathological significance and yield to no treatment.

SUNDRY DISEASES.

Amblyopia.—Subnormal acuity of vision due to no visible lesion or cause. It may be congenital, from disuse, from excessive use of tobacco or alcohol, from traumata, etc., etc.

Asthenopia.—Fatigue of the ocular muscles or visual powers. It is generally due to uncorrected or improperly corrected errors of refraction.

Conical Cornea is a cone-like bulging forwards of the cornea.

Cyclitis.—Inflammation of ciliary body, characterized by a deep-seated circum-corneal zone of inflammation.

Ectropion.—Eversion of lid and exposure of palpebral conjunctiva.

Entropion.—Inversion of lid against the globe.

Epiphora.—Overflow of tears upon the cheek.

Episcleritis.—Inflammation of the tissues between the conjunctiva and sclera.

Glaucoma.—Characterized by increased tension of eyeball, anæsthesia of the cornea, impaired vision, etc.

Hypopyon is an accumulation of pus in the anterior chamber.

Nyctalopia.—Unusual imperfection of vision at night. If not the result of exposure to bright light, or of sleeping with the face exposed to light, is a serious symptom, and needs scientific treatment at once.

Onyx is a collection of pus between the lamellæ of the cornea.

Pterygium.—Triangular vascular thickening of ocular conjunctiva pointing from canthus toward the pupil.

Scleritis.—A deep-seated purplish patch of inflammation that may extend to wider areas. Intractable and of long duration.

Strabismus, or Squint.—Deviation of one optical axis. Should be treated early in life, at which time it is usually remediable. Diplopia, or double vision, is, for a time, one of the consequences of this abnormality.

These affections require the care of the specialist.

Every patient should be warned that it is dangerous to wear spectacles that have not been prescribed by a physician.

DIAGRAM SHOWING ERUPTION OF MILK TEETH.

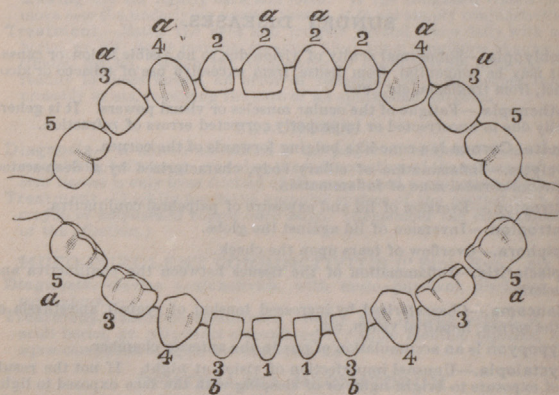
FROM DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS IN CHILDREN.

By LOUIS STARR, M.D.,

Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania; Physician to the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, etc.

The following diagram shows the grouping, the date of eruption and the duration of the pauses between the appearance of each group of milk teeth.

The numbers 1 to 5 indicate the groups to which the individual teeth belong and their order of appearance, and the letters *a* and *b* the precedence of eruption in the different groups.



EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

1. 1. Between the fourth and seventh months. Pause of 3 to 9 weeks.
2. 2. 2. 2. Between the eighth and tenth months. Pause of 6 to 12 weeks.
3. 3. 3. 3. 3. Between the twelfth and fifteenth months. Pause until the eighteenth month.
4. 4. 4. 4. Between the eighteenth and twenty-fourth months. Pause of 2 to 3 months.
5. 5. 5. 5. Between the twentieth and thirtieth months.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE

(MEADOW'S).

The following Posological Table is taken from the Guy's Hospital Pharmacopœia. It is to be read as follows: Suppose that the maximum dose of a given liquid is one fluid ounce, the dose for an infant one month old is thirty minims. If the substance be a solid, and the maximum dose is sixty grains, then the dose for an infant of a month old is three grains, and so on for the several ages stated. The maximum doses are given at the top of each of the three columns, and the doses for the different ages are opposite to those ages.

AGE.	MAXIMUM DOSE.		
	One fluid ounce.	Twenty grains.	Sixty grains.
One month.....	minims 30	gr. 1	grs. 3
Three months.....	—	—	grs. 4
Six months.....	minims 40	grs. 2	grs. 6
Nine months.....	—	—	grs. 7
One year.....	fl. dr. j.	grs. 3	grs. 8
Two years.....	fl. drs. iss.	grs. 4	grs. 10
Three years.....	fl. drs. iss.	grs. 4	grs. 12
Four years.....	fl. drs. ij.	grs. 5	grs. 15
Five years.....	fl. drs. ijss.	grs. 6	grs. 18
Six years.....	fl. drs. iij.	grs. 7	grs. 20
Seven years.....	fl. drs. iijss.	grs. 8	grs. 25
Eight years.....	fl. oz. ss.	grs. 10	grs. 30
Ten years.....	fl. drs. ivss.	grs. 12	grs. 35
Twelve years.....	fl. drs. v.	grs. 14	grs. 40
Thirteen years.....	fl. drs. vss.	grs. 15	—
Fifteen years.....	fl. drs. vj.	grs. 16	grs. 45
Eighteen years.....	fl. drs. vjss.	grs. 17	—
Twenty years.....	fl. drs. vij.	grs. 18	grs. 50
Twenty to forty-five years.....	fl. oz. j.	grs. 20	grs. 60
Fifty years.....	fl. drs. vij.	grs. 18	grs. 50
Sixty to seventy years.....	fl. drs. vj.	grs. 16	grs. 45
Eighty to ninety years.....	fl. drs. v.	grs. 14	grs. 40
One hundred years.....	fl. oz. ss.	grs. 10	grs. 30

DISINFECTANTS.

CONDENSED FROM THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
DISINFECTANTS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

For Excreta.

(a) In the sick room: For spore-containing material: 1. Chloride of lime in solution, 4 per cent. 2. Mercuric chloride in solution, 1 : 500.¹

In the absence of spores: 3. Carbolic acid in solution, 5 per cent. 4. Sulphate of copper in solution, 5 per cent. 5. Chloride of zinc in solution, 10 per cent.

(b) In privy vaults: Mercuric chloride in solution, 1 : 500.²

(c) For the disinfection and deodorization of the surface of masses of organic material in privy vaults, etc.: Chloride of lime in powder.³

For Clothing, Bedding, etc.

(a) Soiled underclothing, bed linen, etc.: 1. Destruction by fire, if of little value. 2. Boiling for at least half an hour. 3. Immersion in a solution of mercuric chloride of the strength of 1 : 2000 for four hours.¹ 4. Immersion in a 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid for four hours.

(b) Outer garments of wool or silk, and similar articles, which would be injured by immersion in boiling water or in a disinfecting solution: 1. Exposure to dry heat at a temperature of 110° C. (230° F.) for two hours. 2. Fumigation with sulphurous acid gas for at least twelve hours, the clothing being freely exposed, and the gas present in the disinfection chamber in the proportion of four volumes per cent.

(c) Mattresses and blankets soiled by the discharges of the sick: 1. Destruction by fire. 2. Exposure to superheated steam—25 pounds pressure—for one hour. (Mattresses to have the cover removed or freely opened.) 3. Immersion in boiling water for one hour. 4. Immersion in the blue solution (mercuric chloride and sulphate of copper), two fluidounces to the gallon of water.

¹ A concentrated solution containing four ounces of mercuric chloride and one pound of cupric sulphate to the gallon of water, is recommended as *Standard Solution No. 3*. Eight ounces of this solution to the gallon of water will give a dilute solution for the disinfection of excreta, containing about 1 : 500 of mercuric chloride, and 1 : 125 of cupric sulphate.

² For this purpose the chloride of lime may be diluted with plaster-of-Paris, or with clean, well-dried sand, in the proportion of one part to nine.

³ The addition of an equal quantity of potassium permanganate as a deodorant, and to give color to the solution, is to be recommended (*Standard Solution No. 2*).

For the Person.

The hands and general surface of the body of attendants, of the sick, and of convalescents at the time of their discharge from hospital: 1. Solution of chlorinated soda diluted with nine parts of water (1 : 10). 2. Carbolic acid, 2 per cent. solution. 3. Mercuric chloride, 1 : 1000; recommended only for the hands, or for washing away infectious material from a limited area, not as a bath for the entire surface of the body.

For the Dead.

Envelop the body in a sheet thoroughly saturated with: 1. Chloride of lime in solution, 4 per cent. 2. Mercuric chloride in solution, 1 : 500. 3. Carbolic acid in solution, 5 per cent.

For the Sick Room and Hospital Wards.

(a) While occupied, wash all surfaces with: 1. Mercuric chloride in solution, 1 : 1000 (the blue solution containing sulphate of copper may be used). 2. Chloride of lime in solution, 1 per cent. 3. Carbolic acid in solution, 2 per cent.

(b) When vacated: Fumigate with sulphur dioxide for 12 hours, burning 3 pounds of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of air space in the room; then wash all surfaces, including articles of furniture, wood, leather and porcelain, with one of the above-mentioned disinfecting solutions, and afterward with soap and hot water; finally, throw open doors and windows and ventilate freely.

For Merchandise and the Mails.

The disinfection of merchandise and of the mails will only be required under exceptional circumstances; free aeration will usually be sufficient. If disinfection seems necessary, fumigation with sulphur dioxide, as recommended for woollen clothing, etc., will be the only practicable method of accomplishing it. In order to secure penetration of the envelope by the sulphur dioxide, all mail matter should be perforated by a cutting stamp before fumigating.

 Rags used for wiping away infectious discharges should be burned at once. When there is an infectious discharge from throat or nose, use, in place of the usual handkerchief, soft cloths that can be immediately destroyed.

 A little disinfectant should always be kept standing in sputa-cups, bed-pans, etc., in the sick room. All excrementitious matter should be carried from the room at once, and should not be emptied in the common water-closet. A good plan is to mix it with sawdust and burn, or bury in a trench so situated as not to drain into any source of water supply.

EXAMINATION OF URINE.

Prepared by JUDSON DALAND, M.D.,

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BASED UPON PROF. JAMES TYSON'S "HANDBOOK FOR PRACTICAL EXAMINATION OF URINE." SIXTH EDITION.

In the examination of urine, the following are the steps found most convenient in actual practice. Observe:—

- I. The quantity passed in twenty-four hours.
- II. Color and transparency.
- III. Odor.
- IV. Reaction.
- V. Specific gravity.
- VI. Presence or absence of sediment, its quantity and character.
- VII. Presence or absence of albumin.
- VIII. Presence or absence of sugar.

HEAT AND ACID TEST.

The best test for determining the presence of albumin in urine is heat corroborated by nitric acid. To apply this test, fill a test-tube one-fourth its depth with *perfectly clear urine*, to which, if it be not distinctly acid in reaction, a *drop or two* of acetic acid is added—only enough to make it clearly acid—and the fluid boiled over a spirit lamp. If an opacity results, the slightest degree of which becomes visible in a clear urine held in a good light, it is due either to *albumin* or *earthy phosphates*. If the latter, it promptly disappears on the addition of a few drops of nitric acid; if *albumin*, it is *permanent*.

Acetic acid is preferred to nitric for acidulating the urine, because not only is it true that a small quantity of albumin is dissolved by a large amount of nitric acid, but also that if a drop or two of nitric acid be added to a specimen of albuminous urine, so as to render it distinctly acid, it may happen, on boiling, that no precipitate will appear, although much albumin is present. This is because the serum-albumin is converted into acid-albumin or syntonin, which is not coagulated by heat.

THE NITRIC ACID TEST.

This is best applied according to Heller's method. Upon a convenient quantity of pure, colorless nitric acid in a small test-tube, allow to trickle from a pipette, down the side of the inclined glass, an equal amount of clear urine, which will thus overlie the acid. If albumin is present, there appears at the point of contact between the urine and nitric acid a sharp white band or zone, of varying thickness, according to the quantity of albumin present.

Occasionally, a somewhat similar white zone is formed by the action of nitric acid on the mixed urates if present in excess, by which the more insoluble acid urates are thrown down. This zone might be mistaken for that of albumin, but the acid urates begin to appear, not so much at the border, between the urine and acid, as higher up; nor does the zone on its upper surface remain so sharply defined, but, while under examination, is seen to diffuse itself into the urine above. Further, the application of heat causes its immediate disappearance.

Rarely the urine is so concentrated that nitric acid forms crystals of nitrate of urea, which, however, are dissolved by the application of heat.

THE PICRIC ACID TEST.

Into a test-tube, about six inches long, pour a four-inch column of *clear, transparent urine*; then, holding the tube in a slanting position, pour gently an inch of a saturated solution of picric acid on the surface of the urine, where, in consequence of its low specific gravity (1005), it mixes only with the upper layer of the urine.

As far as the yellow color of the picric acid solution extends, the coagulated albumin renders the liquid turbid, contrasting with the transparent urine below. For the action of the test, *there must be an actual mixture*, and not a mere surface contact. When, in consequence of the scantiness of the albumin, the turbidity is very slight, the application of heat to the upper part of the turbid column increases it. Then, if the tube be placed in a stand, the coagulated albumin will gradually subside, and, in the course of an hour or so, forms a delicate, horizontal film at the junction of the colored and unstained stratum of urine. No previous acidulation of the urine is required, as the picric acid accomplishes this, if needed. Urates, peptones and vegetable alkaloids, like quinine, morphine, etc., are precipitated by picric acid from urine containing them, but it should be remembered that the application of a *moderate* amount of heat will dissolve the ring thus formed.

BY FEHLING'S SOLUTION.

Place a small quantity of Fehling's solution in a test-tube, and dilute it with about four times its bulk of distilled water, and then boil the mixture for a few seconds. If a precipitate occur, the test solution is worthless, and a fresh supply obtained. To the *boiling, diluted, fresh Fehling's solution* add the suspected urine, drop by drop, and if sugar is present, a yellowish or reddish-yellow precipitate, the suboxide of copper, appears. Whenever Fehling's solution shows the presence of sugar in the urine, this result should be corroborated by the application of the subnitrate of bismuth, or Bötger's test, as follows:—

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH TEST.

Add to urine an equal quantity of liquor potassæ or sodæ and a pinch of ordinary subnitrate of bismuth, and boil; when, if sugar is present, the subnitrate is converted into the black metallic bismuth. If the quantity of sugar is small, the bismuth assumes a grayish hue.

Before applying either of the above tests, albumin, if present, should always be removed by the addition of acetic acid, boiling and filtration.

It should be remembered that occasionally uric acid, creatinin, etc., have the power of reducing Fehling's solution, and thus leading us to erroneously believe sugar to be present.

THE PICRIC ACID AND POTASH TEST.

To a fluid-drachm of suspected urine, add 40 minims of a saturated solution of picric acid and half a drachm of liquor of potassæ. Boil this mixture, and, if sugar is present, a dark, mahogany-red color will be produced.

For quantitative work, perhaps the fermentation test can be most easily applied by the physician.

QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF SUGAR BY THE FERMENTATION TEST.

Having taken the specific gravity of the urine, add a piece of compressed yeast about the size of a walnut, then place it in a warm place, about 80–90° F., for three or four hours, or until Fehling's solution shows no sugar. Allow the urine to cool to the original temperature, and again take the specific gravity. Multiply the number of degrees of specific gravity *lost* by .23, and the result is the percentage amount of sugar present.

INCOMPATIBILITY.

BY

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"A HANDBOOK OF MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS."

Incompatibility gives rise to many dangers which may in a great measure be avoided by the use of the utmost simplicity in prescribing. "The tendency of the present age is toward mono- rather than poly-pharmacy, and prescriptions with the orthodox *adjuvans* and *corrigens* are less frequently seen than formerly." (Piffard.)

This subject can only be glanced at here. The following simple rules may help the burdened memory of the practitioner:—

Never use more than one remedy at a time, if one will serve the purpose.

Never use strong mineral acids in combination with other agents, unless you know exactly what reaction will ensue. They decompose salts of the weaker acids and form ethers with alcohol.

Select the simplest solvent, diluent, or excipient you know of, remembering that the solvent power of alcohol and water, for their particular substances, decreases in proportion to the quantity of the other added.

Never combine *Free Acids* with hydrates or carbonates.

Generally do not combine two or more soluble salts.

The following more or less insoluble salts will be formed whenever the materials of which they are composed are brought together in solutions; the Hydrates, Carbonates, Phosphates, Borates, Arseniates and Tannates of most earthy and heavy metals and alkaloids, and the metallic Sulphides; the Sulphates of Calcium, of Lead, and of the subsalts of Mercury; the Chlorides, Iodides, and Bromides of Bismuth, Silver, Lead, and subsalts of Mercury; the Iodides of Quinine, Morphine and most alkaloids.

Alkalies precipitate the alkaloids and the soluble non-alkaline metallic salts, and (as also metallic Hydrates and Carbonates) neutralize free acids.

Silver Nitrate, *Lead Acetate*, *Corrosive Sublimate*, *Potassium Iodide* should nearly always be prescribed alone. The first with Creasote forms an explosive compound. *Aconite* should never be given in any vehicle except water.

Silver Nitrate, and *Lead Acetate* and *Subacetate*, although incompatible with almost everything, may be combined with Opium: the latter forming with Opium a compound which, although insoluble, is therapeutically active as a lotion.

Corrosive Sublimate is incompatible with almost everything, and should be given in *Simple Syrup*; even the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla is said to decompose it.

Tannic Acid, and substances containing it, are incompatible with albumen and gelatin. *Tannic Acid*, *Iodine*, and the *soluble Iodides* are incompatible with the alkaloids and substances containing them, and with most soluble metallic salts. *Vegetable Infusions* are generally incompatible with metallic salts.

Glucosides, such as Santonin and Colocynthin, should not be prescribed with free acids or Emulsin.

Dangerous Compounds, because poisonous, are: Potassic Iodide with Potassic Chlorate; Hydrocyanic acid or Potassium Cyanide with metallic Hydrates, Carbonates, Sub-nitrates or Sub-chlorides, as Bismuth Carbonate, or Nitrate, or Calomel.

Explosions would result from the combination of powerful oxidizers with readily oxidizable substances, as—Potassium Chlorate or Permanganate with Tannin, Sugar, Sulphur, Sulphides, Vegetable powders, Glycerin, Alcohol, Tinctures or Ether.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE PERIOD OF
UTERO-GESTATION.

Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Nov.		
Oct.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	...	...	...	Dec.		
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	...	...	...			
Nov.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	...	...	...			
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Jan.		
Dec.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5			
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	...	Feb.		
Jan.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	...			
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	March.		
Feb.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	...	April.		
March	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	...			
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	May.		
April	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	June.		
May	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	...	July.		
June	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Aug.		
July	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	...	Sept.		
Aug.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Oct.		
Sept.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

EXPLANATION.—Find in top line the date of menstruation, the figure below will indicate the date when confinement may be expected. $\pm$, e., if date of menstruation is June 1st, confinement may be expected on March 8th, or one day earlier if teap year.

SYLVESTER'S METHOD

FOR PRODUCING ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

(From Dulles' Accidents and Emergencies.)

Lay the person to be treated upon the back, then kneeling behind the head, seize each arm near the elbow and move them round horizontally, first away from the body, then over the head till they meet above it (see Fig. 1), when they should be given a steady pull for a few seconds. This fills the lungs with air by drawing the ribs up and so enlarging the cavity of the chest.

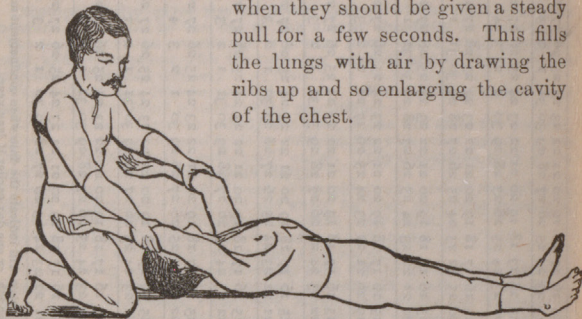


FIG. 1.

The second manœuvre consists in returning the arms to their former position alongside the chest (see Fig. 2), and making strong pressure against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect expiration. This should occupy but a second of time, and be repeated about sixteen times per minute for some time,

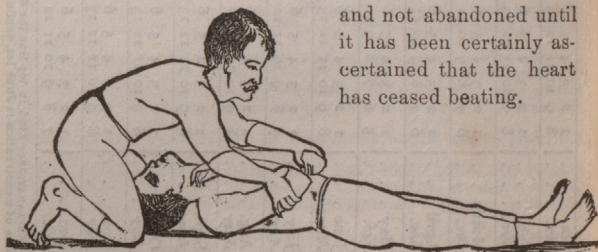


FIG. 2.

and not abandoned until it has been certainly ascertained that the heart has ceased beating.

TRANSPORTATION OF INJURED PERSONS.

(From Dulles' Accidents and Emergencies.)

To carry an injured person seated, each of two persons, standing face to face, should grasp his right forearm with his left hand (its back uppermost), then he should grasp his companion's free left forearm with his own free right hand (also with its back uppermost), as shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 2 and 3 show other methods.

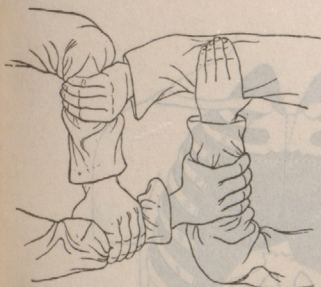


FIG. 1.—HANDS.



FIG. 2.—PERSON SEATED.

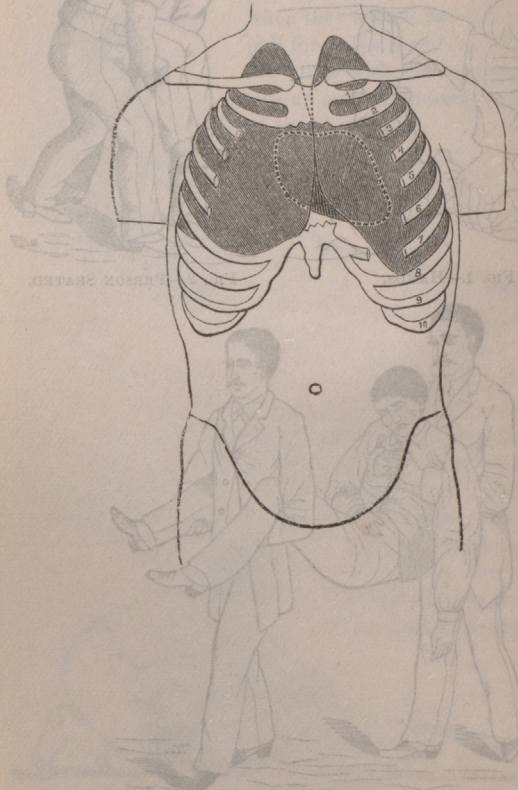


FIG. 3.—PERSON HORIZONTAL.

TRANSPORTATION OF INJURED PERSONS.

(From Dukes' Accidents and Emergencies.)

To carry an injured person seated, each of two persons, standing close to one another, grasp his right forearm with his left hand, his back opposite, then he should grasp his companion's free left forearm with his own free right hand, also with his back opposite, as shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 2, and show other methods.



VISITING LIST.

25 Patients per Week.

1891.

JANUARY.

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
					1	2	3	
Mr Echelbergen / 7nden						C		10/10
Mr Huntung 12 th to date						C	C	
Mr Eichengreen 1609 & Ballman							C	10
Mr. (Barbault)						C	C	
Mr Gilling (St James Hotel)							C	

233-

Th. F. S.		JANUARY.							S.	AMOUNT.
1	2	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	10		
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Case concerning.								
		Mrs. Dr. Sally.	C							
		Mrs. Huntington	C	C	C	C	C	C		
		Mrs. J. (Barbados -	C	-	Paid.	-				
		Mrs. Lawford.	C+							10 Pd
		Mrs. Enchel		C	Mrs. E.					10
		Mrs. Joel Gutman					C			
		Mrs. Stein. nephew.					D			10 Pd
		Mrs. Gitting						C		
		Mrs. Francis White.				C				
		Mrs. Barrett ^x (Pres. Barn. (H))						C		
		Mrs. (c/o Mrs. Joe Ashby)				C				10

145

Very pleasing at base - no sign of long brittle
 all six weeks. 70 years for a few weeks H.
 sent by Dr. Preston.

JANUARY.

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
(C) 1st Sample								
Mrs Mc Kinn 1035-44 Calvert.	C							
Mr Humming		C		C	C		C	
Mr F White		C						
Miss Coblenz		C						
Mr Wells 10 E Reed			C					
Mr Lichelberger (Ynd)				C				10 P.
Mrs Taylor 707 Calhe					C			20 P.
Miss Backus 210 Madison St					C			
Mrs Gillings						C		

#110

Th.	F.	S.	JANUARY.							
15	16	17	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	

Mr Hunting	c	c	c	27 mit
Mr S. Lange		c		
Mr Heunicks or Salzen			c	specific ulcers leg
Mr 7 whole			c	
Mr Gutman			c	
Mr B. Dr. Salzen			c	Boz with emphysema
Jack Crenstock			c	
Mr Gerke 1204 McCullough			c	\$25.00
Mr Well			c	
Mr Cole 1112 Calvert				c

130

+ Mr John Heunicks
Tate. Heunicks & Co

JANUARY.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

25	26	27	28	29	30	31
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

AMOUNT.

Her Whole

Rev. Tyson

Her Hooper

830

Th. F. S.
29 30 31

FEBRUARY.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Wesph. Walter. 1218 N Calvert. C.

500

Wesph. Walter.

C

Wesph. Walter.

C

Wesph. Walter. 1504 Park Ave

C

850

Frederick Road

FEBRUARY.

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Miss Press		c						11
Mr White		c						
Mr Clayton Friendk.						c		Phos
Miss Coburn						c		
E R Dawson							c	18
Mr Huntington							c	

\$ 40

Th. F. S.
12 13 14

FEBRUARY.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	

Mr. P... ..

2

10.00

Miss Putzel + 108 1/2 Entom c.

10

Mr. Bloch c. Klu

c 5 2571

Mr. Conry

cc 5-

\$ 50

+ Sec. Syphilis

Epilepsy. 10 to pay.

FEBRUARY.

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Mr Kemberg.		a						10
Mr Price		c						5 ¹ / ₂
Mr Mitchell			c					20
Wt Russell 1708 Park Ave					c			10 Pd
Mr Owings					c			2 ¹ / ₂
Dr Hilliard & Rocky Mount n c						c		10 Pd.
Mrs J E Tyson 1208 Mad.							c	10 ¹ / ₂
Mr Straub, Evansville O							c	10 ¹ / ₂

80

* Son with Tuberculosis T 104°. Heavily
 ang. lost general strength. Rales &
 declines st. upper & in acc. region. Rales
 in 24th left intersp. No cavity.
 9th day of continued decline for the slight signs

+ Cancer mammae.

[illegible]

MARCH.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
8 9 10 11 12 13 14

AMOUNT.

Mr Pollack
 200 Mr Brane
 24 Logan 637 Light St
 Mrs Gutchell

c c c c

c

100

c

c

Th. F. S.	MARCH.							AMOUNT.
12 13 14	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	

Mr Polack c e
 Mrs Redford. (Washington) c 100d
 Mrs Ben Stines 1502 Mad c
 Mr ^{John} B. Agnew Jr. 22 Fairbairn. c c
 Mrs Hatchell c
 Mr Stines c & 2209 E Pratt St c 100d

x Neurotheca admod
 Nest cur. or imp. t. acif

Port Light. Penn. on son

MARCH.

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Mr Black	c							
Mrs Griffin Springfield	c							34
Mrs Woodward. (Wellspr.)	c							10 pd
Mrs McPherson	c							34
Mrs T K Cary				c				
Mrs Strauss					c			
Mrs Mitchell				c				

Martha D Woodward
2103 Md. Ave

Th.	F.	S.	MARCH & APRIL.							AMOUNT.
26	27	28	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	
			29	30	31	1	2	3	4	

	Mr Murray (Toronto)	c								20 Pa
10	Mr J E Small " "	c								20.
11	Mr Haskin " "									
30	Mr G C Rosa Wellville N.Y.	c								10 Pd
	Mr Lauer							c		10. Pd.

APRIL	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Mrs Gillings	c							
her son	c							
S R Bond + 1/2			c					10 Rs
Col Tompkins + 2				c				10 Od
Col. Harold + 1 c or Read.					c		c	

X² Thymel be had Heart disease. No murmur
no acc. of 2nd. no sign of any cardiac lesion

1+ severe gnf. Abnormal

at G.P. possibly - or spastic paraplegia

APRIL.							Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
							19	20	21	22	23	24	25	

Mrs Gubman				C	C	C	C	C						
Mrs Mailin. Easton											C			10 Pa
Mrs Robt. Heille	London Co	Waltham, Va.									C			10 Pa
Mrs Claverius	Newport News	Va.									C			10 Pa
James Pittet										C				10 Pa
H. Pride	Broken										C			10 Pa
Jacob Strauss													L.	
Mrs Adlent	722	C & S. G. Allen										C		10 Pa
Mrs Gardley	Newport													1

+ Fried. J. Gauginger

Canas of asophagus. vomit at 56.

And feel the mass with finger. neck enlarged
& tender. glands in left clav. space enlarged

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
26	27	28	29	30	1	2	

1 1 1

c c c c c c

C

C

COND

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
MAY.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Joel Satterman	c						c	
Mrs Rath		c						100.
Mrs J M Williams		c						100.
Mrs Walker & Mt Royal Tenn								100.
Mr Polkney							c	
Mrs Walter							c	100.
Rev Manning							c	
Mr Perry T. Cumberland.							c	100.
Mr. S. Dry							c	100.
Mrs Gandy		c		c			c	

* 1312 Filmore St
Lynchburg Va

+ Chr Dranhoe

		MAY.							AMOUNT.
P.	S.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

Geo Berry. Virg. Md. R.R. c
alexan

10 pd.

Miss Kammert

c

85 No.

Miss Gaskly

c

c

c

c

Mr. Subman

c

c

c

Mr. Cruise Bellefonte

c

10 No

613 St Paul St

MAY. Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 AMOUNT.

Mr. Lauer	c	c	c	c	c	c	
Mr. Gubman	c						
Mr. Max Kahnt		c					
Mr. Owens Elk Ridge.						e	10 Ps
Mr. 2101 Mad Ave							c
Miss Riemann 2199 1/2 Ches St Ave							c

735- W Taggle St. Princeton

30 mit 6 dals.

MAY.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

Joel Gielman	c	4	c	c	c	c	
Mrs. Walkers				c			
Mrs. Hutzler					c	c	4 15
Mr. James F. K.							
1							

1403 Eulaw Place

MAY & JUNE.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

AMOUNT.

	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Joel Gubman	c	c		c	c	c	c	
Mr Gilbet		c						\$5.1
Miss Tapp		c						
Miss Smith		c						
Mr Franklin		c						
Mr Webb			c				c	

Th.	F.	S.	JUNE.							Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	

Isabel Goodman

c c c c c c

Mr Webb.

c c c

Mr Killup &

Mr Ewing.

c 10 P1

Mr Albany Witham

c 15 Pd

Fully received of Mr. Witham
to arrive at Hingham on Oct.

JUNE.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Mr Wells	c		c	c	c	c		
Mr Joel Subman		c	c			c		
Mr Ewegen				c				
Mr May Harrison Va				c	c			100
Mr 2101 Madison Ave					c			
Mr Malolui 1413 Linden Ave							c	
C abell Murphy					c			100

* Patient of Dr Jeff Harrisonburg Va.

With Dr. Marshall

Th.	F.	S.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.		
18	19	20	JUNE.			21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Joel Gutmann

Mr. John W. Hays.

Mr. Kesmodel +

Mr. Dinsgar.

Mr. Pumplog

c Dr. Holladay. at Catonsville.

JUNE.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

AMOUNT.

JULY

28 29 30

Mr Aldrich

c

Mr Ensign

c

J. G. Newman

c

Th. F. S.

JULY.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

AMOUNT.

1 2 3 4

JULY.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11

AMOUNT

JULY

Th. F. S.
9 10 11

JULY.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18

AMOUNT.

JULY.

AMOUNT

JULY & A

Th. F. S.
23 24 25

JULY & AUG.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

AMOUNT.

AUGUST.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

AMOUNT.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Th. F. S.
6 7 8

AUGUST.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

AMOUNT.

AUGUST.

Sa.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

AMOUNT

AUGUS

Th. F. S.
20 21 22

AUGUST.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

AMOUNT.

AUG. & SEPT.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

AMOUNT

New Saturn

c

Th. F. S.
3 4 5

SEPTEMBER.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12

AMOUNT.

Loel Gutman

Mr Eaton

Mr Davis (Hunt)

Mr Lauer

Mr I

SEPTEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19

AMOUNT

SEPTEMBER

H. Schenckel

C. 248 So. 9th

Th. F. S.
17 18 19

SEPTEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26

AMOUNT.

SEPT. & OCT.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

AMOUNT.

OCTOBER

27 28 29 30 1 2 3

Th. F. S.
1 2 3

OCTOBER.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10

AMOUNT.

OCTOBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

AMOUNT

OCTOBER

Th. F. S.
15 16 17

OCTOBER.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24

AMOUNT.

OCTOBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AMOUNT

NOVEMBER

Th. F. S.
29 30 31

NOVEMBER.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

AMOUNT.

NOVEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

AMOUNT

NOVEMBER

V. Th. F. S.
1 12 13 14

NOVEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

AMOUNT.

NOVEMBER.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

AMOUNT

NOT & D.

Th. F. S.
26 27 28

NOV. & DEC.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
29 30 1 2 3 4 5

AMOUNT.

DECEMBER.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

6 7 8 9 10 11 12

AMOUNT

DECEMBER

Th. F. S.
10 11 12

DECEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19

AMOUNT.

DECEMBER.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

20 21 22 23 24 25 26

AMOUNT

DECEMBER

V. Th. F. S.
3 24 25 26

SAUNDERS & CO. N.Y.

DECEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
27	28	29	30	31		

AMOUNT.

MEMORANDA.

JANUARY.

MEMORANDA.

JANUARY.

MEMORANDA.

FEBRUARY.

MEMORANDA.

FEBRUARY.

MEMORANDA.

MARCH.

MEMORANDA.

MARCH.

MEMORANDA.

APRIL.

MEMORANDA.

APRIL

MEMORANDA.

MAY.

MEMORANDA.

MAY.

MEMORANDA.

JUNE.

MEMORANDA.

JUNE.

MEMORANDA.

JULY.

MEMORANDA.

JULY.

MEMORANDA.

AUGUST.

MEMORANDA.

AUGUST.

MEMORANDA.

SEPTEMBER.

MEMORANDA.

SEPTEMBER.

MEMORANDA.

OCTOBER.

MEMORANDA.

OCTOBER.

MEMORANDA.

NOVEMBER.

MEMORANDA.

NOVEMBER.

MEMORANDA.

DECEMBER.

MEMORANDA.

DECEMBER.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS AND OTHERS.

Name.

Address.

OTHERS

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS AND OTHERS.

Address.

Name.

Address.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS AND OTHERS.

Name.

Address.

OTHERS

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS AND OTHERS.

Address.

Name.

Address.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS AND OTHERS.

Name.

Address.

OTHERS.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS AND OTHERS.

Address.

Name.

Address.

NURSES' ADDRESSES.

Name and Address.

NURSES' ADDRESSES.

Name and Address.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR.

Delivered.

Name.

Amount.

D FOR.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR.

Amount.

Delivered.

Name.

Amount.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR.

Delivered.

Name.

Amount.

FOR.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR.

Amount.

Delivered.

Name.

Amount.

MEMORANDA OF WANTS.

MEMORANDA OF WANTS.

MEMORANDA OF WANTS.

OBSTETRIC ENGAGEMENTS.

Name and Address.

OBSTETRIC ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of Attendance.

Remarks.

OBSTETRIC ENGAGEMENTS.

Name and Address.

OBSTETRIC ENGAGEMENTS.

*Time of Expected
Confinement.**Date of
Attendance.**Remarks.*

VACCINATION ENGAGEMENTS.

Name and Address.

*Date of
Vaccination.*

*Taken
or not.*

ENTS.

VACCINATION ENGAGEMENTS.

e of
ation.

Notes
or not

Notes
or not

Notes
or not

Remarks.

Notes
or not

VACCINATION ENGAGEMENTS.

Name and Address.

*Date of
Vaccination.*

*Taken
or not.*

VACCINATION ENGAGEMENTS.

TS.
a.
Tides
or not.

Remarks.

JANUARY.

FEBRUARY.

OBSTETRIC CASES.

<i>Color.</i>	<i>Parents' Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No. of Child'n.</i>
---------------	-----------------------	-------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------------

OBSTETRIC CASES.

<i>Color.</i>	<i>Parents' Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No. of Child'n.</i>
---------------	-----------------------	-------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------------

OBSTETRIC CASES.

No.	Parents' Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	No. of Child'n.
-----	----------------	------	-----------	-------------	-----------------

OBSTETRIC CASES.

No.	Parents' Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	No. of Child'n.
-----	----------------	------	-----------	-------------	-----------------

MAY. 3 1960

JUNE.

[illegible]

OBSTETRIC CASES.

<i>Color.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Parents' Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No. of Child'n.</i>
---------------	-------------------	-----------------------	-------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------------

OBSTETRIC CASES.

<i>Color.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Parents' Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No. of Child'n.</i>
---------------	-------------------	-----------------------	-------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------------

JULY. 1880

AUGUST.

OBSTETRIC CASES.

<i>Color.</i>	<i>Parents' Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No. of Child'n.</i>
---------------	-----------------------	-------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------------

OBSTETRIC CASES.

<i>Color.</i>	<i>Parents' Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No. of Child'n.</i>
---------------	-----------------------	-------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------------

SEPTEMBER.

[illegible]

OCTOBER.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Color.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Pencil Name.</i>

NOVEMBER.

DECEMBER.

<i>Color.</i>	<i>Parents' Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No. of Child'n.</i>
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Color.	Birth.	Parents' Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	No. of Child'n.
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[illegible]

RECORD OF

DEATHS.

Color. Sex. Age.

Married
or Single.

Date.

Time.

Cause of Death.

RECORD OF

Name and Occupation.

Nativity.

Color.

Sex.

Age.

Height.

DEATHS.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Married or Single.	Date.	Time.	Cause of Death.
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CASH ACCOUNT.

Jan 1891

Jan 2	Mrs Echelberger Frederick	10. 00
5	Mrs J. W. Rindie	5. 00
6	Mrs Sanford	10. 00
8	C. J. Bonaparte	30
"	FT Ring	30
"	P. Hambroger	30
9	B. Danson Jr	30
"	Mrs Stein's nephew	10
11	Mrs Harman	2.50
13	Mrs Rollson	10
"	Mrs Stein	50
14	Mrs Echelberger	10
15	Mrs Taylor	15.
19	Mrs Rieckman	35.
21	Mrs Cushing	10
30	Mrs Hooper	10
Feb. 4	Mrs Pommeroy	25. <u>320</u>
9	Miss Piers	10
12	Mrs Claffett Frederick	10
13	Lemard	20
16	Walker	10
"	Knapp	10
21	Abraham C. E. Klein	25.
23	Mrs Weenberg	10
24	Mrs Piers	5
27	Hollard. Rocky Kent Rice	10
28	Mrs Tyson 1208 Madan	10 = 145

CASH ACCOUNT.

To date \$ 465

10.0	26	Rev. Shattuck. Greenville?	10.
5.0	29	W H Russell	10
11.5	30	Mr C Cochran	5
3.0	7.	Miss Putzill	10
3.0	14	Mr Braye	10
3.0	18	Miss Redfern	10
3.0	19	Mr Gertle	25
10	19	Mr Shattuck C. & H	10
2.5	23	Mr Shattuck	10
10	31	Mr Murray (Toronto)	20
5.0	1st	Heuniks.	10
10	"	Rosa.	10
15	"	Williams	10
5.0	3	Mr Lauer	10
10	6	Mr J. Smith (Toronto)	20
10	6	Mr J. Bond	10
2.5	7	Col. Tompkins	10
10	15	Miss Woodward	10
10	14	Carster Estate	100.
2.0	15	Mr Terry	10
10	20	Richardson	15
10	22	Smith	10
2.8	23	Miss Martin	10
10	"	Miss Keille	10
5	"	Miss Claverin	10
10	"	Mr Price	10

To date \$ 750

CASH ACCOUNT.

225

10 date \$750

91			
April 25	Mrs. Dickson (Cancerph)	10	
27	Strains	10	
30	Ely	10	
May 4-15	Mrs. Rath	10	29 1/2
5	J. M. Lullman & Co.	10	
5	Mrs. Watkins	10	
"	Miss Backus	10	
"	Francis White	25	
"	Mrs. McKim	10	
6	T. K. Carey	25	
8	Mrs. Valen	10	
9	Col. Harold	25	
"	Mr. Perry	10	
"	Mr. S. Dry	10	
"	Mrs. Hamner	5	
12	J. F. Wines	25	
"	Geo. Berry	10	
16	Mrs. Decker	5	
22	Mrs. Owens Old Ridge	10	
27	Chas. Webb	15	
June 3	Mrs. Bullard	10	
"	Mr. Pullet	5	
8	Mr. Almy	15	
10	Mr. Brown	10	
18	Mr. May Harrisonberg	10	
22	C. Atwell Murphy	10	
26	Mrs. Pumphrey	5	
		320	109

CASH ACCOUNT.

94

July	Samms. J. Tyer (15)	1090
		30
Aug.	Thos. Mrs. Carve	10
30	Mrs. Sampson	50.
July	Mrs. Humling	250
"	Joel Gutman	500
Sept	Scafe	25
"	2 am	20
25	Davis Hannah	20
10	10/15 - 10 - 1000	40
25	Mrs. Vance	30
10	19 Mrs. Pollack	50
25	13 C. Miller or Colwell	10
10	24 Judge 2 Mrs. Irving (Kyes)	15
10	16 B. Strause	10
5	1 Mrs. Crook	70
25	27 Mrs. Summers	10
10	28 Mrs. Cohen Mulvanick	15
5	Dec. 2 Mrs. de Hart	10
10	3 Mrs. Ralt	10
15	6 Mrs. Ames Boston	10
10	7 Mrs. O'Donnell	10
5	8 Mrs. Shudore	15
15	10 Jarvis	20
10	30 Mrs. Strause	75
10	" Toronto (Rule 100) + 40	130
		2525
		5000
		7525

760
648

CASH ACCOUNT.

CASH ACCOUNT.

CASH ACCOUNT.

CASH ACCOUNT.

New account 1891

Balance

Jan 1 1891

100.00

Jan 10 1891

25

Jan 20 1891

Jan 30 1891

Feb 10 1891

100.00

Feb 20 1891

100.00

Mar 1 1891

Mar 10 1891

Mar 20 1891

Mar 30 1891

Apr 10 1891

Apr 20 1891

Apr 30 1891

May 10 1891

May 20 1891

May 30 1891

Jun 10 1891

Jun 20 1891

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CASH ACCOUNT.

New account 1841

When sent

	Lechengreen 1609 E. Baltimore	15⁰⁰ 37.
	Mrs Sittings (Jan. 40)	75
	Mrs. Leach.	
	Joel Gulman Jan (20)	
	7 Whole. Jan (25)	54. 25 1d
	Mrs McKim 1031 N. Calvert. (	54. 10 1d
	Mrs Cheswell. 10 E. Reed.	54 15
	Mrs B. Allen 200 Madison St	54. 10 1d
	Mrs Hendricks	10 37.
	Jacob. Kearslock.	54 10 37
	Mr. Grille. (25)	25 37.
	Mrs Jan Cole.	10 1d
	Mrs Tyson.	54. 15 1d
726	Joseph Watter 1218 N. Calvert	10 00
4	Peffercorn Frederick Road.	20 00
5	Mrs Rice Price 1504 Park Ave	10 00
24	Mrs Mitchell Idylwood Heights	50 00
14	E. R. Dawson	15 1d
16	Mrs Pallyell 108 N. E. Calvert St	10 1d
20	Mrs Cary 827 Park Ave	54 25
Mar 6	Mrs Archer 27 B. St. Wash. D.C.	100
"	Mrs Pollack 259 Robert St	50 1d
"	Mrs Keyser 1227 N. Ches St	75 1d
"	Mrs Mitchell	50
8	Mrs B. Straus	20 1d
19	Mrs J. Bolgrau	30 1d
7	Ch. Hardd	25

CASH ACCOUNT.

4.15	Jacob Straus 1714 Mead ave	20
	Estelle J. Estlin	25 pd
	Mrs. Duzgin	50 pd
	Isaac Dixon	100 pd
	John Dixon	25 pd
	Mrs. Crook 1111	70 pd
	Mrs. Kesmodel	25 pd
	John Lintidge	25 pd
	Loet Gutman 1111 ^{Commercial}	50 pd
	Mrs. Malcher (1413 Mead ave)	10
	Mrs. (with 20 Marlon)	20
	Webb Estate	50 pd
	James Fick	15 pd
	Mrs. Hultzer	20
	Mrs. Gilling	50
	Widener	25 pd
	Mrs. Strause	75 pd
	J. Thompson	30 pd
	Col. Webster	100 pd
	Mrs. Deussen	15
	Miss Eaton	25 pd
	Mrs. Donaldson 1035 N. Calvert	75 pd
	Mrs. Rother	25 pd
	Mrs. Jones 1514 Bolton St	100
Nov 24	Mrs. Watts (C. Kelly) Franke	5 pd
	Mrs. King	11 pd
	Mrs. Cummings Calauville	11 pd

CASH ACCOUNT.

Mr H Brezfelder C.
531 Hollins.

Mr Cummings (Calverville) II

Mr Sharp 2105 - St Paul II ~~10~~ 10d

Mrs -

Mr Gibson Pinta

~~2.00~~ sent 3/11/91

Mr Creswell

~~1.50~~ 10d

Mr. Freeman consent with Dr. Hocke
910 as with St

10 Feb 13

Shrover.

~~15~~ Feb 13

Kahn - sent March 11/13

~~10~~ Feb 15

Hendricks

~~10~~ 10d

Stenthal. Eden St

~~10~~ 10d

Mr Hunting sent March 11/13

~~10~~ 10d

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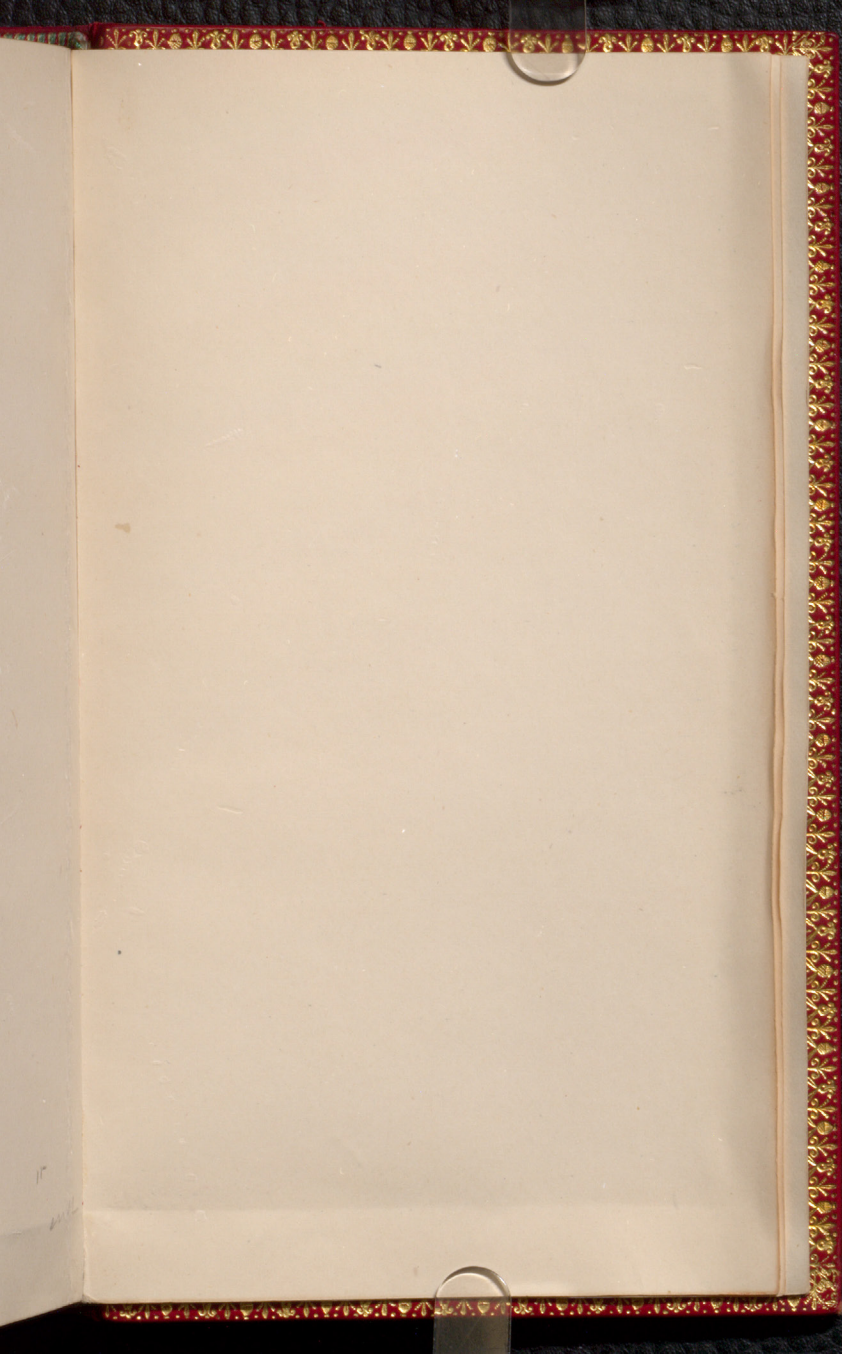
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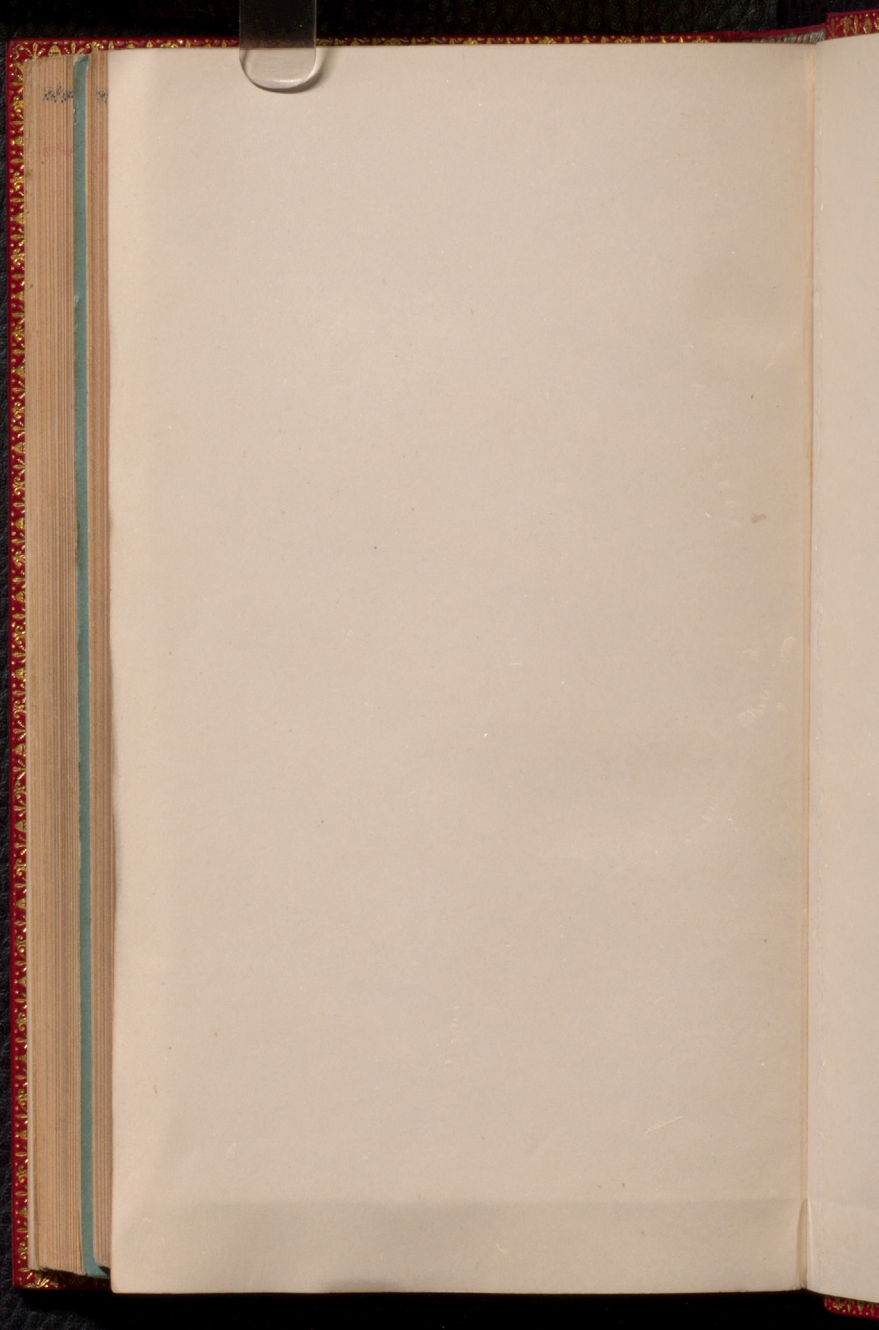
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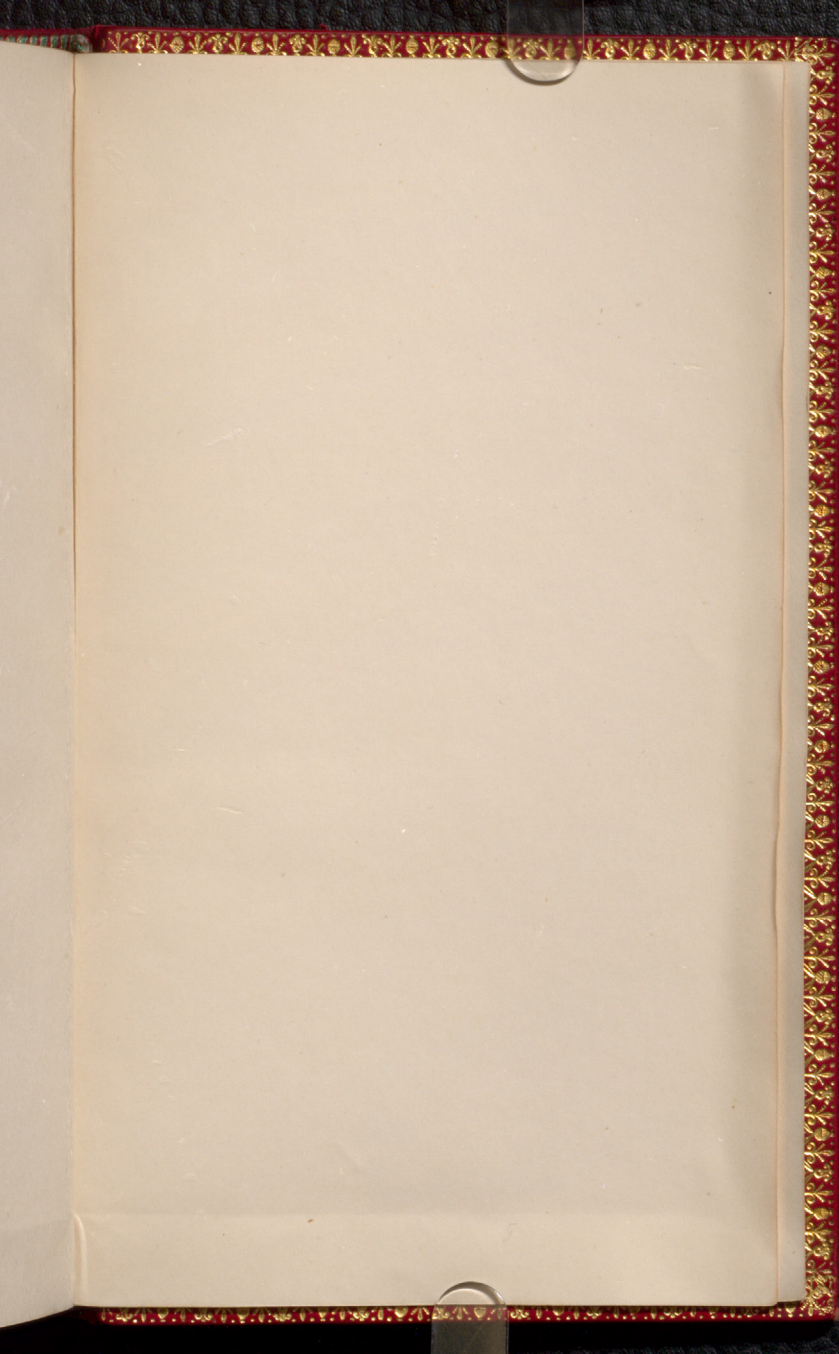
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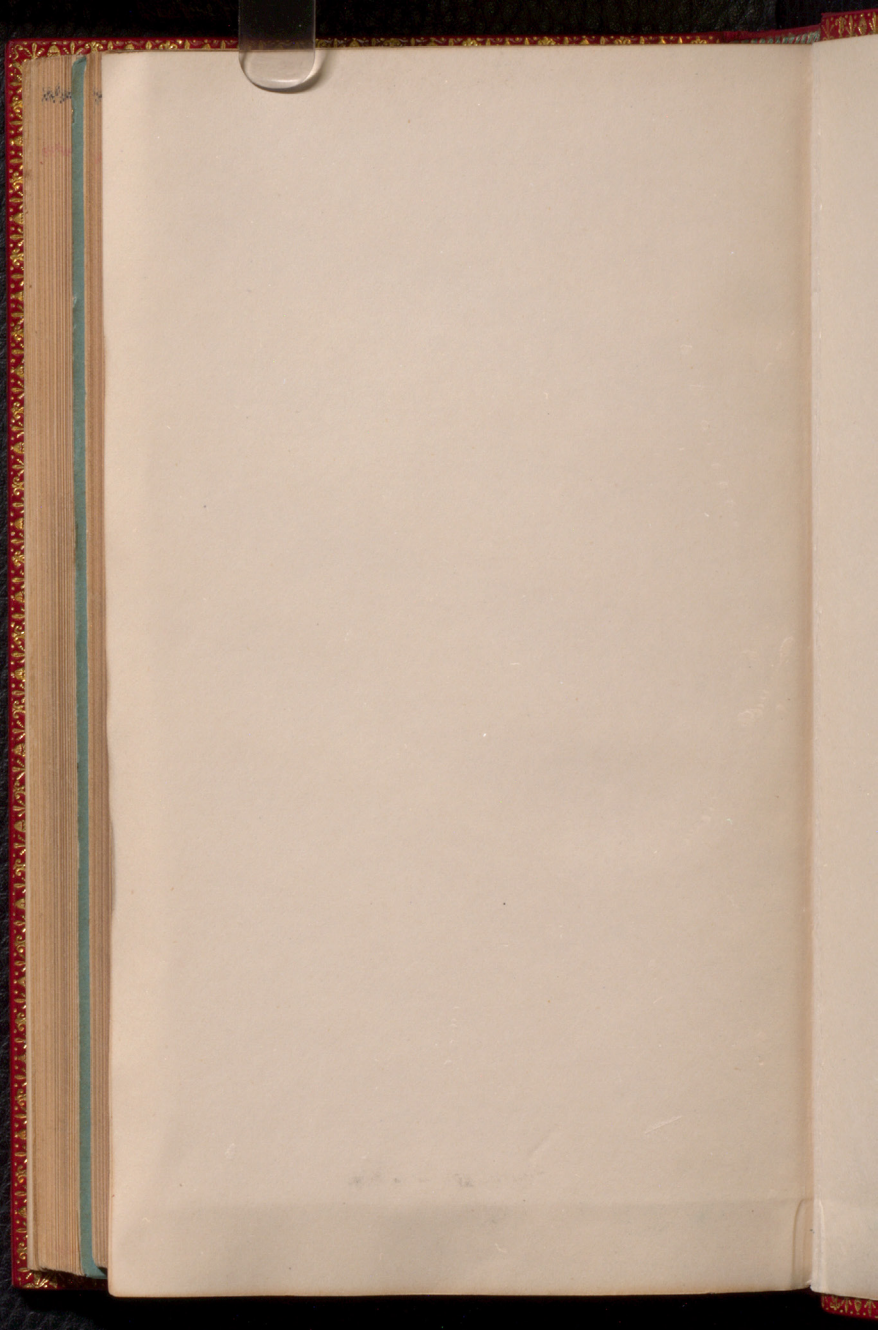
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